FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NBC TV Interviews Brezhnev on Arms Talks AA 1
PRAVDA Cites Former U.S. Envoy on SALT Issue AA 2
[14 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Vertikal-10 Rocket Launching Announced BB 1
TRUD on Fraternal Exchange of Labor Experience BB 1
[29 Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review on Arms Race, Poland, Middle East CC 1
[20 Dec, Bolshakov]
Press Views H. Schmidt-E. Honecker Meeting CC 4
Report on Dialogue [Tosunyan in IZVESTIYA 15 Dec] CC 4
Report on Communique [PRAVDA 14 Dec] CC 5
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comments on NATO Sessions CC 6
[Ponomarev, 13 Dec]
USSR Delegate Addresses CSCE; Polish Issue Raised CC 9
World Peace Movement Gathering Momentum CC 9
[Korionov in PRAVDA 20 Dec]
Letter to UN Rebuffs Chemical Weapons Charge CC 10
[PRAVDA 12 Dec]
UN Energy Meeting Delegate Urges European Talks CC 11

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zhukov Scores U.S. Enhanced-Radiation Shells A 1
[PRAVDA 14 Dec]
Weekly Alleges Aeroflot Victimization by U.S. A 2
[Manakov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 9 Dec]

CHINA

Moscow Museum Sponsors Chinese Art Exhibit B 1
PRC Economy 'Opening Doors' to U.S. Penetration B 1
[Barakhta in PRAVDA 6 Dec]
IZVESTIYA Reviews New Book on USSR-PRC Relations B 2
[Agafonov, 6 Dec]
PRAVDA Views PRC's 'Vain' Anti-Soviet Propaganda B 3
[Barakhta, 9 Dec]
Overseas Chinese Exploiting Indonesian People B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Paper's Claim of Naval Buildup Condemned [Tsvetov] C 1
Paper Criticizes U.S.-Japan Military Exercise [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] C 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Anti-Soviet Actions in Hokkaido [Rashidov, 6 Dec] C 2
JSP Delegation Visits USSR 5-12 December [PRAVDA 13 Dec] C 2
DPRK Vice Premier Kong Cgin-tae Meets Arkhipov C 3
Grishin Receives Pyongyang Party Officials [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Dec] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Kuznetsov, Hidayattulah Speak at Delhi Banquet [PRAVDA 9 Dec] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Reports Heng Samrin Visit to Moscow [8 Dec] E 1
WFTU Delegation Observes Renewal in Kampuchea [Urmantsev in TRUD 1 Dec] E 1
Ustinov Greets Lao Defense Minister on Holiday [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

U.S., USSR Exchange Accusations of Interference F 1
Haig, Weinberger Views [Serov] F 1
U.S. Allegations Answered [Kobysh, IZVESTIYA] F 1
Commentary on Reagan Attitude [Kozyakov] F 2
Eagleburger Trip Scored F 3
IZVESTIYA Criticism [AFP] F 3
'Indignant' U.S. Pole [Palladin, IZVESTIYA 18 Dec] F 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits West's Role in Polish Events [Monin, 18 Dec] F 4
Moscow Criticizes NATO, Western Interference [Danilov] F 7
TASS Carries Report on Situation in Poland F 8
PRAVDA Publishes Roundups of Comment on Poland F 9
16 December F 9
Reaction to Crackdown [17 Dec] F 10
18 December F 12
TASS Cites PAP Report on Aid From GDR, USSR F 12
TRYBUNA LUDU on Importance of Coal Extraction F 13
TASS Reports Deteriorating Situation in Kosovo F 13

WESTERN EUROPE

TASS Reports on Kidnapping of General Dozier G 1
Further Charge Leveled at Swedish Reporter [IZVESTIYA 15 Dec] G 1
PRAVDA Cites Papandreou on NATO, RDF, Cyprus [Miroshnik, 12 Dec] G 1
PRAVDA Notes Opposition to Spanish NATO Entry [Chernyshev, 12 Dec] G 2
Brezhnev Writes Preface to His UK Biography G 2
FRG's Koschnik Affirms Soviet Peace Moves G 3
Zagladin Has Talks With Austrian CP Leaders [PRAVDA 11 Dec] G 4
PRAVDA Reports Recent French Nuclear Tests [PRAVDA 12 Dec] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. To Continue Arms Flow to Israel Despite Rift H 1
[Kuvaldin]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Scores U.S.-Israeli Memorandum H 2
[Aleksandrov, 11 Dec]
U.S. 'Hysteria' Screens Anti-Libyan Preparations H 3
Andreyev Commentary H 3
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Article [Musalelyan, 12 Dec] H 4
Algeria Backs Libya in Face of U.S. 'Threat' H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ponomarev Receives SWAPO Leader Nujoma in Moscow J 1
Soviet Warships End Visit to Mozambique Port [Osipov] J 1
African States Decry U.S. Backing for S. Africa J 1
[Tarutin in PRAVDA 6 Dec]
IZVESTIYA Assails 'Plots' Against Mozambique J 2
[Pilyatskin, 6 Dec]
Chad Counterattacking; Peacekeeping Force Formed J 4
[PRAVDA 9 Dec]
Moscow Reception Marks Benin National Holiday J 4
[IZVESTIYA 2 Dec]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Attempted Coup Reported in Dominica K 1
Barkauskas Interviewed on Peru, Ecuador Visit K 1

BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Brezhnev Receives Congratulations on Birthday L 1
Party, Government Leadership L 1
AUCCTU, Komsomol, Government L 2
Socialist Countries L 3
Western Communist Parties L 3
Additional Messages L 4
Iran, Asian Countries L 5
Comparison of Honecker Speech at Kremlin Ceremony L 5
[East Berlin]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum 2 Dec R 1
[Stefanovich in PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Ponomarev Addresses Foreign Students in Moscow R 2
[PRAVDA 13 Dec]
Planned January Issue of Yiddish Journal Noted R 5
[Silinsh]
Soviet Dissident Orlov Sentenced For Strike [AFP] R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reviews November Economic Performance [15 Dec] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress 15-19 Dec	T	1
15 December	T	1
16 December	T	1
17 December	T	1
18 December	T	1
19 December	T	1
Early December Weather in Farming Areas Reviewed [Grishina in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Dec]	T	1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Views CPSU's Agrarian Policy [Gorlanov, Kopanev; 13 Dec]	T	2
IZVESTIYA Views Vegetable Supply Network [Romanyuk, 2 Dec]	T	6
IZVESTIYA on Mineral Fertilizer Plants [Romanyuk, 6 Dec]	T	6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launch of Cosmos-1330 Satellite Announced	U	1
Book on Soviet Nuclear Energetics Reviewed [Pokrovskiy in PRAVDA 5 Dec]	U	1
PRAVDA Views Cooperation Among Sciences [Kedrov, et al, 11 Dec]	U	1

NBC TV INTERVIEWS BREZHNEV ON ARMS TALKS

LD220022 Moscow TASS in English 0005 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS-- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has given an interview to the American NBC television network. Following are the television company's questions and Leonid Brezhnev's replies:

Question: Is there a possibility that the Geneva talks will find in 1982 a basis for an agreement on concluding an arms control treaty?

Answer: Yes, there is. As to the Soviet Union, it is seeking an agreement. But, of course, the matter depends not on us alone. Of no less significance will be the position to be taken by the United States.

The key to a success of the talks is in the observance by both sides of the principle of equality and equal security. This principle should not be breached. Accord must take into account the peculiarities of weapon systems, which differ on either side, take into consideration differences in the geographical situation of the Soviet Union and the United States and a number of other factors. Both scales of a balance must be really balanced.

There is no need to talk much about the importance of the current talks: It depends on their outcome whether the risk of an outbreak of a nuclear war will grow or diminish.

Question: Do you expect and favour a summit meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev in 1982? If so, then why?

Answer: We favour active dialogue with the United States, including a summit meeting. This was clearly indicated way back in February this year at the congress of our party. I hold the same opinion today. Experience shows that summit meetings, of all forms of interstate intercourse, are more useful for better understanding of each other's positions and intentions, for adopting serious political decisions. Naturally, appropriate preparations are required to make such a meeting a success.

Question: Concern seems to grow over the fact that East and West are sliding into confrontation which poses a great threat, including even the possibility of war. Do you share this concern?

Answer: I do. But I would formulate the question in a different way: What must be done to prevent confrontation? And here is my answer: It is important that governments, statemen fully realise that peace and confidence in tomorrow are the main things for all peoples on earth. And, of course, it is even more important that this be implemented in the practical policy of states. It is necessary to calm down the perilous heat of the spiralling arms race. It is necessary to defuse tension, eliminate the dangerous seats of crisis situations, renounce the policy of the senseless arms race, return to the path of normal relations between states, mutual respect, understanding and consideration of the legitimate interests of one another. It is necessary to handle in a serious and businesslike way questions of restricting and reducing armaments. All this combined will help avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Question: What concrete steps do you recommend both superpowers to make in order to prevent the threat of growing confrontation?

Answer: You mean the USSR and the USA, I believe, although we do not consider the term "superpowers" appropriate. Of course, the problem of disarmament is the paramount field for the application of the efforts of our two states, considering their weight in the international arena. Apart from the negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, which I already mentioned, the task of limiting and reducing strategic arms as the most powerful and dangerous ones is getting into the agenda squarely, and the U.S. side, probably, sees this as well. We are ready for the resumption of the negotiations. It is up to Washington now.

A number of other very important problems from this field could be mentioned, such as the prohibition of chemical weapons, and complete and general ban on nuclear weapons' tests. Progress in solving them is feasible with an active role and sufficient mutual understanding, first of all, between the USSR and the USA.

Further, about bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations proper. In this field artificial obstacles have often appeared lately to their normal, mutually beneficial development, be it in trade, in the cultural, scientific or other spheres. It would be by far better for the peoples of our countries if such obstacles are removed and do not arise any more at all.

This is a minimum, so to say, but such a minimum which may become the beginning on the way to the revival of trust and to better relations between our countries, which would, for certain, tell on the improvement of the general situation in the world as well. I do not think that the Americans are less interested in this than we are.

Question: You obviously support the role of West Germany as an intermediary between Moscow and Washington. Do you think this role may grow in the future?

Answer: We naturally welcome the tendencies in the FRG's policy which promote detente and peaceful cooperation, which was, in particular, spoken of during my recent visit to Bonn. The Soviet Union positively regards the efforts of any other country -- big, medium or small -- if the efforts are aimed at improving the political climate and at lessening the level of military confrontation. We do ourselves and are ready to do much in this direction, and there must be no doubt that respective actions by the USA or any other state will meet our understanding and response. No one's hand, honestly extended to us for a handshake, will remain poised.

Since my interview coincides with the eve of the new year 1982, I should like to wish all the Americans well-being, personal happiness and, of course, peace and peace once again.

PRAVDA CITES FORMER U.S. ENVOY ON SALT ISSUE

PM211665 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "The Voice of Reason"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Dec -- T. Watson, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, has advocated the holding of Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Addressing the annual conference of the public organization called the Association of Supporters of Arms Control, he was sharply critical of those U.S. presidential advisers who are expressing doubt over the advisability of such talks and who are rejecting the SALT II treaty. Watson stressed the indissoluble link between nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and pointed to the unacceptability of protracting the SALT process.

It is time to abandon the primitive idea that an increasing quantity of nuclear arms will solve all our problems and also the illusion that we can intimidate the Russians and force them to submit, the U.S. diplomat stated. He noted that all U.S. attempts to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union in the nuclear arms sphere are doomed to failure.

Watson rejected the concept of "limited" nuclear war, characterizing it as the "purest fantasy."

On the scale of the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe he stressed that not only the public of the Western European countries but also their leaders are experiencing increasing unease over the course which the present Washington administration is pursuing.

VERTIKAL-10 ROCKET LAUNCHING ANNOUNCED

LD220848 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- In conformity with the programme of cooperation of socialist countries in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, a geophysical "Vertikal-10" rocket was launched yesterday from territory of the European part of the USSR on medium latitudes to a height of 1,510 kilometers.

The rocket has been designed for continuation of the comprehensive exploration of the atmosphere and ionosphere of the earth.

A stabilized instrument container, which was separated from the rocket at an altitude of 170 kilometers on the ascending part of the trajectory, carried scientific apparatuses, developed by specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Specialists from those countries had prepared the scientific apparatuses for the launching at the cosmodrome.

Scientific organizations in the countries participating in the joint experiment began processing the information received.

TRUD ON FRATERNAL EXCHANGE OF LABOR EXPERIENCE

PM181027 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Experience of the Fraternal Countries"]

[Excerpts] The socialist states are extending and increasing cooperation in the most diverse fields of activity. On the strength of the advantages of an advanced social and political system and the commonality of revolutionary goals and ideals, the fraternal states are confidently solving large-scale economic problems and securing the steady growth of their national well-being. Fraternal mutual assistance and the all-around exchange of experience are of particular significance in this respect.

Concern not only for their own interests but also for those of their friends is the distinguishing charcteristics of mutual relations among fraternal peoples. It is precisely this sort of genuinely comradely, fraternal approach that helps the socialist countries to deal confidently with the most complex economic problems.

"During the years of the building of socialism the fraternal countries have accumulated a wealth of positive experience as regards organizing production, management and solving national economic problems," L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress. "...Comrades, let us study more carefully and use more extensively the experience of the fraternal countries."

The exchange of experience among CEMA member countries is an important condition of the international socialist division of labor, of reducing the differences between their economies and forming up-to-date and highly efficient national economic structures, and of steadily raising the fraternal countries' economic development levels.

Constant contact with their adopted brothers in the socialist countries has become a normal feature of the work of the labor collectives of Soviet enterprises and oblast and republic trade union organizations. Exchange visits o delegations, agreements on international socialist competition, exchanges of teams on the "from machine tool to machine tool" principle -- all these are traditional forms of contact. And it is important that these things contribute to the mutual enrichment of experience and help to resolve production and social tasks.

It goes without saying that exchanging experiences with friends from the socialist countries is not a single transaction relating only to a particular visit by a specific delegation but that it is a painstaking, systematic process. All elements of formalism and ostentation have to be eliminated, and contacts between labor collectives and trade union organizations have to be carefully planned, bearing in mind the end results of future meetings and observing continuity in the exchange of experience. This is particularly relevant where exchanges of teams of workers "from machine tool to machine tool" are involved.

The results of foreign assignments that have been completed must be analyzed in depth and precise conclusions must be drawn, and, possibly decisions taken. The interesting observations of workers returning from abroad often inspire important work which can lead to the introduction of some innovation or other. Trade union organizations must strive to ensure that anything likely to make life easier and more pleasant for people should not remain as an idea on paper but be given concrete expression.

In this connection the correct attitude toward press articles relating the experience of friends are of great importance. By no means do all leaders take such articles as food for thought, as an appeal to them to consider doing something similar in their factory, city or oblast. What is more, they sometimes brush such information aside without taking the trouble to study the issue carefully in advance.

TRUD quite recently related the experience of the leaders of Hungarian consumer services who penalize shops that fail to fulfill orders on schedule. The report was appropriately entitled: "Whoever Is Late Loses Out." The editorial office received hundreds of letters from readers in response to this report and one and the same question was asked in all of them: Why don't we introduce a similar system? Only those people who should have answered this question failed to respond to the report, that is, the leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services. Only after a reminder from the newspaper did First Deputy Minister V.M. Zamula explain the position of the consumer services. It transpired that the ministry had no wish to study, let alone introduce, the said experience because it would "complicate the accounts considerably." So that's it: Although it's convenient for the client, it's inconvenient for the bookkeepers, so we're not even interested in the practical results of this method employed in Hungary.

Together with our friends in the socialist countries we are solving common problems. The great advantage of socialism is the absence of rivalry, mutual distrust and the desire to make a profit at someone else's expense. As a result there exists among the fraternal countries a fine tradition of broad, mutually enriching exchanges of experience. The duty of trade union organizations is to contribute in every possible way to the strengthening and development of this tradition which facilitates the implementation of the constructive plans outlined by the congresses of the communist and workers parties.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON ARMS RACE, POLAND, MIDDLE EAST

PM211513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The world press is commenting widely just now on the consistent, peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Our country marches in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, nuclear disarmament and detente. The UN General Assembly's adoption, at the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, of the "Declaration on the Prevention of a Nuclear Catastrophe" and the decision on banning neutron weapons are new confirmation of that.

The world public highly assesses the personal contribution made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the cause of consolidating world peace and detente. Numerous telegrams of greetings and messages from statesmen and public figures, political parties and international organizations on his 75th birthday note the great authority of the CPSU and Soviet state leader and his tireless, fruitful activity in implementing the peace program elaborated by the Leninist Central Committee and approved by our party's congresses.

Thinking of Peace

The threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over mankind has made many people open their eyes recently. And now, as L.I. Brezhnev noted during his meeting with a group of scientists from the Vatican Academy of Sciences in the Kremlin on 15 December, there is room for all states -- great and small -- and for all political, public, scientific, religious and other forces pursuing peaceful goals in international contacts and dialohue aimed at normalizing the world political climate and strengthening peace.

The research conducted by the academy is reflected in the "Declaration on the Consequences of the Use of Nuclear Weapons." Its conclusion is unambigious: It is impossible to win a nuclear war, which is fraught with untold disasters for mankind.

The USSR treats this warning from the scientists with understanding. As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress voiced the proposal for the creation of an international committee of scientists which would show the vital need of preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union wages a tireless struggle for the consolidation of detente and peace in close collaboration with the socialist community countries. Of course, this struggle wholly and fully accords with the fundamental interests of the world of socialism, which is interested not in the arms race, because that is alien to its very social nature, but in peaceful creation. The mass media of the United States and other NATO countries are trying to depict this struggle in a different, distorted light -- in the form of seige tactics on the part of the Soviet Union against the Western Troy, with the aid of the cunning horse of peace decorated with olive branches. Nothing is further from the truth.

The USSR believes that the supreme responsibility of the states' leaders today to their peoples, to mankind and to their heirs consists in preventing nuclear war. The Soviet leadership is fully aware of this responsibility. The USSR subordinates its foreign policy to this task.

In a talk in the Kremlin on 16 December with A. Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. firm Occidental Petroleum, L.I. Brezhnev noted that between powers like the Soviet Union and the United States there can be no basis for mutual relations other than full equality and the strict observance of the principle of equal security and consideration for each other's legitimate interests and mutual advantage.

Their relations not only affect the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples but to a large extent determine whether world peace will be preserved. The main thing here is not to allow the flywheel of the nuclear arms race to be cranked at all. We can welcome the fact that Washington, too, has been saying this, but unfortunately matters are proceeding in a different direction there.

Indeed, on 16 December, following the House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate approved a "compromise option" for a bill on military appropriations in fiscal 1982 under which the Pentagon will be allocated the sum -- unprecedented in U.S. history -- of $199.7 billion. The gigantic arms race program elaborated by the Reagan administration will cost Americans $1.5 trillion over the next 5 years. Washington does not conceal the aim of this program: seeking military superiority over the USSR.

Surely the United States does not think that this is possible, that it will succeed in "winning" a nuclear war? Alas, such illusions are popular in Washington, even at the top level. Is it fortuitous that after a talk with President Reagan the representatives of the Vatican Academy of Sciences, who had familiarized him with the results of their research into the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war, noted bitterly that the President refused to admit that there would be "no victors in such a war."

Two social systems -- two approaches to the problems of world peace. Two diametrically opposed reactions to one and the same document. Symptomatic!

The Washington administration is maneuvering in every direction now, virtually declaring itself a champion of disarmament. Well, good intentions are very fine, even if they are voiced under obvious pressure from a world public seriously concerned by Washington's opinion that there are things more important than peace.

The peoples and those of good will the world over believe otherwise: There is nothing more important than the cause of peace! On this plane great positive significance attaches to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which have begun in Geneva. We hope they will be successful, and we are prepared to conduct them in a constructive spirit, proceeding from the principle of equal rights and equal security. It is important that the other side should firmly adhere to the same principle.

Around Polish Events

On 13 December, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Polish State Council imposed martial law over the country's entire territory. A Military Council of National Salvation headed by W. Jaruzelski was formed. This, Polish patriots note, is a legitimate measure under the conditions of the crisis which was deliberately provoked by the extremist leaders of Solidarity and counterrevolutionary groupings like KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other antisocialist forces. The measures which have been taken are aimed at creating conditions for overcoming this crisis, for defending constitutional legality and restoring public order in the country. Understandably, all these steps are the internal affair of the Polish People's Republic.

Now that documents prepared by their ringleaders, interned by the military authorities for the country's security, have been confiscated at the headquarters of Solidarity and other groupings, what lay behind the plans for confrontation with the PZPR elaborated in early December this year at the Solidarity leaders' meetings in Radom and Gdansk is becoming clearer.

An armed coup was being prepared. Thoroughly stratified counterrevolutionary leadership centers were created. Solidarity's National Commission [Soglasitelnaya Komissiya] intended to declare itself the country's sole authority. Plans were explained point by point for the elimination of all organs of the PZPR and the people's power and the physical annihilation of tens of thousands of Communists and their sympathizers. With the West's aid, the Polish press reports, counterrevolution was preparing to withdraw Poland from the Warsaw Pact Organization, to dismantle socialism and transfer the country's economy to a capitalist footing.

The thwarting of this plot was entirely to the Polish people's liking. Despite attempts by leaders of countrerevolution now interned to organize resistance to the military authorities' measures -- which has already resulted in bloodshed for which provocateurs from Solidarity are wholly and entirely to blame -- life in Poland is gradually returning to normal. Western agencies admit despondently that "among the militia and the soldiers there is no sign of reluctance to carry out the Polish authorities' orders." But the most terrible blow for them was the reaction of ordinary Poles to the imposition of martial law: a sigh of relief from a people tired of the counterrevolutionaries' "strike terrorism." Quite often the Polish workers themselves are repelling the provocateurs, expelling them from enterprises and going to work. National Salvation Committees and civilian order-keeping detachments are being created. The overwhelming majority of the working people realize how necessary their working hands are now to restor Poland's economy, brought to the verge of collapse by the Solidarity leaders and the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary groups nurtured by the West. The Military Council for National Salvation has reported that the national economy is beginning to move again. The work tempo is mounting.

The reaction to the Polish events in the West varies. The leaders of France, the FRG, Austria, Canada and a number of other countries initially stated that the events taking place in Poland are its strictly internal affair and that people must refrain from any interference in them. Nonetheless, under U.S. pressure, the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries issued a statement expressing their "concern" at the situation in Poland and demanded that "the process of transformations and renewal should be allowed to continue" -- in other words, that counterrevolution should continue its sinister business.

The U.S. administration is behaving more unceremoniously with every passing day. Having cast aside all diplomatic camouflage, it is interfering most flagrantly in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state. This is the only possible description of President Reagan's statement at a Washington press conference, which not only made arbitrary assessments of the nature of the measures in Poland but contained a demand for "the restoration of conditions for constructive talks and compromise" -- with the forces of counterrevolution, of course. The U.S. State Department has also issued a hypocritical call for the release of the interned counterrevolutionaries because, in its opinion, their "real misdemeanors consisted in attempting to exercise civil and political rights enshrined in many international documents." And this is said of those people who openly declared that they would "hang and shoot Communists." They really struggled hard for this "right." Of course, the transatlantic champions of renewal in Poland do not have in mind at all the PZPR measures and programs elaborated with a view to eliminating the mistakes of the country's former leadership and preventing future mistakes.

No one is encroaching on the program of real renewal in Poland -- as the Military Council of National Salvation has unambiguously declared. It will be continued for the good of the Polish people, for the good of socialism. This is evidenced, in particular, by the Military Council of National Salvation decision right away "to implement those elements of the economic reform which do not run counter to martial law." The United States and those who have assisted it in this will have to forget about "free hands" and active interference in Poland's affairs on the side of counterrevolution. And it is this that angers certain gentlemen across the ocean.

The White House has set up a special group to "keep watch on Poland" round the clock. The CIA's subversive Radio Free Europe has stepped up its calls for resistance to be organized to Poland's military authorities. Numerous scenarios are being drawn up for pressure to be put on Poland by means of various economic sanctions, particularly by stopping food deliveries. This entire fuss is nothing but direct interference in the affairs of Poland, a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact.

The Aggressor's Appetites

On Monday, 14 December, the Israeli Knesset (parliament) approved a "law" on the annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria and were captured during the aggression against Arab countries in 1967. This action was planned long ago -- back in 1980, when a similar act of international piracy was committed in the same Knesset and Jerusalem, whose Eastern section had never been under Israeli jurisdiction, was proclaimed the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

Even in the United States, which invariably protects Israel, the Near East ally has been censured, albeit verbally. Of course, the censure was enforced. Israel's action undermines even the foundations on which the Camp David agreements rested. For its participants pledged to respect UN Security Council Resolution No 338, which provides for Israel's return of the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Golan Heights. Of course, Camp David has not brought peace to the Near East. And the United States bears direct responsibility for this: By abandoning collective efforts by all the interested states and the PLO in the cause of a Near East settlement and embarking on the path of separate deals with the aggressor, it encouraged him to undertake new bandit attacks against neighboring Arab countries and terror against the Palestinians.

Nonetheless, the United States has continued to protect Israel and give it huge military aid. Washington has drawn up a bilateral military alliance with Tel Aviv, thus finally freeing its hands to pursue the adventurist policy of creating a "greater Israel" by annexation and aggression. U.S. support is the chief source of Israel's effrontery.

This week's UN Security Council discussion of the question of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights turned against the aggressor, whose actions have aroused indignation throughout the world. The UN Security Council unanimously proclaimed Israel's decision to extend its laws to the Golan Heights invalid and without international legal force. Under threat of sanctions they demanded that Israel immediately rescind its decision.

It remains to be seen how Tel Aviv will act. Addressing the council session, Israel's representative frankly declared that it was the United States which urged Israel never to leave the Golan Heights. One more example of Washington's hypocrisy: declaring one thing while in fact doing the absolute opposite. The world sees and is sometimes persuaded from bitter experience who is really concerned about justice and mankind's peaceful future and who wants to take all that away from it, a comparison plainly not in Washington's favor.

PRESS VIEWS H. SCHMIDT-E. HONECKER MEETING

Report on Dialogue

PM211639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Tosunyan report: "Dialogue in the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] Berlin -- At the present, crucial moment in the international situation, which has eveidently become more complex, contacts between politicians who are responsible for maintaining peace and people's security take on special importance.

Today, when any false step could have dangerous consequences, dialogue between West and East has become more necessary and valuable than ever before. That is why the talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which ended in the GDR on Sunday, have met with such a broad response and approval from the international public.

During their meeting the leaders of the two sovereign German states frankly expounded their viewpoints on the cardinal issues of our time, and although in the course of the exchange of opinions many differences emerged in their assessment of and approach to individual problems, the conclusion which the sides reached proclaims that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of ensuring peace and detente.

In the course of the talks the importance of the Soviet Union's new initiatives on overcoming the danger of war was stressed repeatedly. Speaking at a reception held in honor of Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, Comrade E. Honecker recalled that during his recent visit to Bonn, L.I. Brezhnev, in accordance with the principles of the socialist states' coordinated foreign policy, put forward proposals which could promote the cause of strengthening peace. He also said that the international public is following with hope the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe which have begun in Geneva.

What the world needs is not long-term arms programs, the decision to produce neutron weapons or the concept of limited nuclear war, but an energetic and constructive quest, permeated with a sense of responsibility, for ways and decisions as to how to ensure the implementation of people's aspirations to live happily in conditions of lasting peace, the SED Central Committee general secretary said.

During a press conference Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, answering your correspondent's question as to how he assesses the results of his talks with L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker, said that these dialogues took place in an atmosphere of frankness and promoted a better understanding of the sides' positions.

The joint communique which was adopted says that the sides reaffirm their confidence that war will never again start on German soil. The sides also expressed their will to actively promote the detente process and to make their contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and ensuring the stable development of the international situation.

Report on Communique

PM211243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (TASS) -- A joint communique has been published here on the results of the talks between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt.

At the talks, the communique says, there was a broad exchange of opinions on the development of relations between the two German states as well as on current international issues affecting Europe and the whole world.

E. Honecker and H. Schmidt confirmed their conviction that war must never begin again from German soil.

The sides noted the great significance of political dialogue between the states, particularly in the present international situation, and indicated the great responsibility of all states for consolidating peace and reducing the prevailing tension. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful and equitable cooperation, the participants in the talks stressed.

They expressed a desire to actively promote the process of detente and ensure reliable peace and stability. The sides advocated the consistent continuation of the process begun by the CSCE and strict observance of the four-power agreement on West Berlin which remains an important element for detente in Europe.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They believe that the establishment of a balance of forces at the lowest possible level in the arms sphere would promote the improvement of the political climate and the strengthening of security and trust in international relations.

The communique notes that the treaty on the bases of relations between the GDR and the FRG has created the preconditions for mutual cooperation between the two countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON NATO SESSIONS

PM211027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "NATO: Counter to the European Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] The so-called "Atlantic Week" -- a series of sessions of the NATO leading organs -- has ended in the Belgian capital. The NATO Eurogroup, Military Committee, Military Planning Committee and Council have held their winter sessions here. They took place at the level of defense and foreign ministers of the member countries and involved chiefs of general staff and other military figures and politicians.

If you divide into groups the main problems examined during these sessions, the following picture emerges: First, measures were defined for the further buildup of the NATO countries' military potential, the enhancement of the combat might of their national armies and allied armed forces and the stepping up of the arms race. Second, Washington used the "Atlantic Week" to reaffirm its dominant role in NATO, and attempted to take its European allies in hand and overcome or at least mitigate the grave contradictions dividing the United States and its partners in the bloc. Third, considerable efforts were made to expand the framework of NATO and strengthen what the Pentagon considers to be its weak links, particularly on its southern flank. And, finally, unprecedented attention was given to the propaganda aspect of the NATO organs' activity and to highlighting the fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" and the "peacemaking role" allegedly characteristic of NATO.

All NATO's actions aimed at fueling international tension and stepping up the danger of war in Europe and throughout the world are camouflaged under the phony pretext of the "need" to resist the "threat from the East." The bloc's secretary general, J. Luns, devoted a special press conference to the myth of this threat. His entire speech was steeped in the spirit of cold war. He not only militated for the further buildup of the NATO countries' armaments and an annual increase of at least 3 percent in their military expenditure but called for the curtailment of trade relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Canadian Adm R. Falls, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, spoke in the same spirit. He also held a press conference, during which he called the correlation of levels of armed forces and armaments between the bloc and Warsaw Pact countries one which "is causing grave anxiety."

The Atlanticists' fabrications are designed to conceal the dangerous nature of the bloc's militarist preparations. These are made along various avenues and are becoming increasingly widespread.

In 1981 alone the 11 countries belonging to the Eurogroup spent about $80 billion for military purposes, almost one-fourth of this sum being spent on the acquisition of sophisticated types of armaments and combat equipment. And next year it is planned to acquire a further 400 tanks, including West German-produced Leopard-2 tanks, and about 850 armored transport vehicles, infantry combat vehicles and armored command vehicles. A considerable proportion of the old armored and tank equipment will be modernized.

The Atlanticists intend to pay special attention to the buildup of their ground forces' might in 1982. At the same time they are stepping up other branches of the armed forces. Those same Eurogroup countries intend to commission 1 aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, and 6 other warships, 4 submarines and over 10 missile and patrol boats. These countries' air forces are to be swelled by 220 aircarft of the most sophisticated types -- Tornadoes and F-16 aircraft -- and a considerable number of Hawks and Alpha-jets. Naval aircraft will also be stepped up considerably.

These figures apply only to the Eurogroup countries. But Canada and France will also build up their forces, not to mention the United States, which is embarking on the implementation of plans for a sharp increase in the combat potential of the strategic offensive forces and general purpose forces. For 1982 alone the U.S. Congress has allocated the Pentagon $208.6 billion for these purposes.

Despite the fact that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe have resumed in Geneva and protests against NATO plans to deploy on the continent U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR are not only not abating but, on the contrary, intensifying still further, The United States and the bloc's staff do not intend to renounce their sinister plans. This was directly confirmed by A. Haig. Speaking in Brussels, he stated Washington's intention to deploy its nuclear missiles irrespective of the course of the Geneva talks.

Matters are not restricted to statements. In a number of European countries practical preparations are underway for the deployment of U.S. missiles. The U.S. Air Force has begun training personnel to service them, in particular at the Greenham Common base in Britain, where up to 2,000 U.S. servicemen and several hundred British ones will be employed. In West Germany work is underway at bases in Arsbeck, where it is planned to deploy Pershing-II missiles, and at the base in Kaldenkirchen, designed for cruise missiles.

Those are the facts. They show that certain circles in the United States and indeed in other NATO countries are utterly reluctant to consider the interests of the European peoples. They deliberately embark on measures running counter to the cause of consolidating security on the continent.

During his visit to the FRG, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward new far-reaching proposals concerning the solution of the problems of medium-range weapons on the continent and the creation of a Europe totally free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. They were fully approved by all Warsaw Pact countries. However, the course of discussion of these problems at the Atlanticists' sessions in Brussels attest not to the search for a balanced accord with the Soviet Union according with the aspirations of all peoples, but to the desire of the emissaries of Washington and a number of other NATO ringleaders, come what may, to deploy the new U.S. missiles on European soil.

The U.S. representatives in Brussels rejected out of hand any objections on this score. Even before the start of the NATO sessions, four high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration arrived in Europe simultaneously to bring massed pressure to bear on their partners and force them to act in a direction convenient to Washington. The U.S. ruling circles needed this pressure because of the further aggravation of the contradictions between the NATO members generated by both economic and political causes.

A number of NATO countries' governments can no longer fail to take account of the clearly voiced will of the masses opposing the growth in the danger of war as a result of the militarist U.S. course. Thus the Dutch Government has stated that it is continuing to refrain from taking a decision on the question of U.S. cruise missiles. Belgium has adopted a similar stance.

Opposition to the U.S. militarist plans and attempts to expand the bloc's sphere of operation and extend its "responsibility" to new parts of the world is intensifying in the European NATO countries. In Norway and Denmark grave fears have been voiced in connection with the Spanish Government's request to be admitted to NATO.

Seeking to restore its partners' obedience and the notorious "Atlantic solidarity," Washington has engaged, as the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS put it, in "introducing order" into the bloc, C. Weinberger, A. Haig and other U.S. representatives at the Brussels sessions crudely imposed their will on their partners and demanded their unquestioning obedience. At their insistence the notorious 1979 NATO "dual decision" concerning the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was approved. Yielding to Washington's diktat, the countries which had opposed Spain's admittance to NATO withdrew their objections and the relevant protocol was signed unanimously.

We must dwell in detail on the latter decision. Taken under U.S. pressure, it contradicts the well-known UN General Assembly decision containing an unambiguous call to "refrain from actions leading to the expansion of existing military groupings." However, Washington pays little heed to the will of the world community. It has given preference to the strategic significance of the Pyrenean peninsula on NATO's southern flank in the hope that Spain's entry into NATO will considerably strengthen the U.S. military presence in the region and enable the United States to make even more active use of Spainish bases both on the peninsula's territory and in the Canaries and in Africa.

But far from everything proceeded in Brussels as the transatlantic representatives would have liked. Nowadays the U.S. attempts to dictate its will to other peoples are misfitting with increasing frequency. This was revealed particulary graphically in relation to Greece's position.

While at the Eurogroup session the contradictions between Greece and the bloc's other countries were somehow successfully smoothed over. In the Military Planning Committee, despite all U.S. endeavors, they emerged in full force. A. Papandreou, the Greek prime minister and minister of national defense, disagreed with the subordination of national armed forces to the NATO command in peacetime, demanded guarantees for the country's eastern borders (that is, the borders with Turkey), opposed U.S. nuclear weapons on Greek territory, and sought the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus. And when the United States refused to go halfway to meet these demands, A. Papandreou refused to sign the committee's final communique. For the first time in the 32 years NATO has existed, a Military Planning Committee session ended without results. The Western press described this outcome as an obvious setback -- a setback for the policy of shameless militarism and the subordination of the partners' interests to the will of the U.S. ruling circles.

On returning home from Brussels the Greek head of government stated that the operation of a number of clauses of the agreement whereby the country had rejoined the NATO military organization last year had been suspended. Greece has begun a process of partial withdrawal from the bloc.

The Greek Government's actions and other circumstances which emerged at the sessions in Brussels show that the time of undivided U.S. dominance of its partners in the bloc are receding into the past. A number of NATO countries whose governments have been obliged to consider the will of their are placing placing increasing emphasis on talks with the USSR on fundamental questions of European security. At the same time it must be stressed that Washington is still succeeding in imposing its policy and leading NATO along its former course of accelerating militarist preparations.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE; POLISH ISSUE RAISED

LD182202 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 18 Dec, TASS -- It was agreed at tbe Madrid meeting to call an intermission in its work till February 9, 1982.

Speaking at the last plenary meeting before the intermission, the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, pointed out that the Soviet delegation from the days of the resumption of the meeting in October concentrated its efforts on solving outstanding questions and urged other delegations to do the same. The Soviet representative emphasized the readiness of the USSR delegation to achieve realistic, thoroughly considered compromises that would take into account ideological, social and political differences among participating states.

"Regrettably," he said, "not all delegations by far showed constructive efforts in keeping with that lofty responsibility which would make it possible to work out effectively mutually acceptable solutions not damaging the interests of any of the participating states. As before, we came up against attitudes that do not indicate the readiness to face the realities of today and the striving to use the existing possibilities. This hampered the progress of the Madrid meeting."

"Due to the efforts of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries, a new draft final document has been submitted to the meeting, the document which might become the basis for further fruitful work towards the conclusion of the Madrid meeting," said the USSR's representative.

"We do not make light of the difficulties which we shall have to overcome at the final stage of the meeting," the head of the Soviet delegation said. "But we are firmly convinced that given the necessary political will and realism of all participating states, the road to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting is open."

Representatives of a number of Western countries again made an attempt to aggravate the situation. This time they raised hue and cry around the situation in Poland. Head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic, W. Konarcki rejected the attempts of Western representatives to interfere in the internal affairs of his country. The delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries supported the speech of the Polish representative and condemned statements of the heads of the NATO countries' delegations, assessing them as interference in the internal affairs of another state.

WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT GATHERING MOMENTUM

PM211553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 6

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "An Invincible Movement"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress stated: "Defending peace is now more important than any other task on the international plane facing our party and people, and indeed all the world's peoples." This conclusion sums up the thoughts and aspirations of all the people in the world striving to banish the threat created by the policy of aggressive imperialist circles.

This desire for a more stable peace is embodied in practical action. This year has seen large antiwar demonstrations. They have been held in West Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America and other parts of the world. These demonstrations are the response of the broad people's masses to the situation which has arisen as a result of the adventurist actions of a U.S. administration whose plans to force its new nuclear missiles on the NATO countries are increasing the threat of war.

People in their millions are beginning to see the imminent danger increasingly. In the face of the threat created by the dangerous activities of the imperialist warmongers, differences in political and philosophical views and convictions are of secondary significance. The defense of that basic human right, the right to life, becomes the common main task. The desire to pool the efforts of the workers, national liberation and democratic movements is growing stronger on this foundation.

The world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of detente just ended in Paris is another graphic illustration of this. Hundreds of delegates from 62 countries took part in it. The leitmotiv of all the speeches at the conference was the conviction that it absolutely essential for the working class to struggle against the threat of war. It was pointed out in this connection that the increases in military spending are having a disastrous effect on the material position of working people in capitalist and developing countries.

The preservation and consolidation of peace is now becoming the national and international duty of all those who care about the future of civilization. No matter what political maneuvers are resorted to by the bellicose circles of imperialism and however hard they try to slander the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, they will never succeed in deceiving the peoples and in halting the movement of peace-loving forces which is gathering momentum everywhere.

LETTER TO UN REBUFFS CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGE

PM171029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] New York, 11 Dec (TASS) -- A letter sent by the USSR's permanent UN delegation to the secretary general of the organization points out the slanderous nature of the allegations by official Washington concerning instances of the use of chemical and toxic weapons of "Soviet manufacture" in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The letter has been disseminated as an official UN General Assembly document.

Recently, the document says, U.S. representatives in various UN organs have been spreading these deliberately false allegations, substantiating them by allusions to unconfirmed press "reports" and also to certain "material evidence." A clamorous propaganda campaign has been mounted around this artificially created "issue" which has been joined by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration.

The so-called "factual evidence" designed to somehow reinforce the fabrications is absurd and does not stand up to elementary scientific analysis, the letter notes. The groundlessness of the "reports," the letter notes, is also confirmed by numerous statements by international experts, established at the West's insistence was forced to admit in a recently published report that it had failed to uncover evidence to confirm these pseudo-accusations.

As for the attempts to prove that the Soviet Union is involved in the use of poisonous substances in Afghanistan, the aim of these attempts is to distract attention from the widely known facts of the supply of chemical ammunition of U.S. manufacture to the gangs invading Afghan territory from outside. The document further stresses that the DRA Government has more than once presented the international community with facts about the use of U.S. chemical weapons by bandits against the peaceful Afghan population and schoolchildren and to poison livestock.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates that chemical weapons be outlawed as soon as possible, the letter points out.

UN ENERGY MEETING DELEGATE URGES EUROPEAN TALKS

LD190907 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS -- "Unfortunately, the results of the conference on energy which ended in Geneva in the framework of the UN European Economic Commission do not give enough grounds for satisfaction," a TASS correspondent was told by First Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Dmitriy Zhimerin, who led the Soviet delegation to the conference.

The Soviet Union has always been in favour of developing all-European scientific, technological and economic cooperation as quite a number of problems in our century can only be solved through collective efforts. Several years ago the Soviet Government initiated, with this goal in view, the calling of all-European conferences on environment, energy and transport. A high level conference on environmental protection was held in 1979. The successful implementation of the decisions it took proves convincingly that such cooperation is timely and necessary.

Cooperation in energy is no less pressing. Everybody admits now, Dmitriy Zhimerin said, that the situation in energy which was taken shape over the last decade poses complicated problems before a majority of European states and the world as a whole.

In April 1979 the UN European Economic Commission set up a special body of government representatives assigned to collect relevant data on energy development prospects in the commission's region and to define the most important issues to be considered by the proposed all-European conference. "Now data have been collected and analysed, and a substantial report has been drawn up. Of course, exchange of data is interesting in itself but it is time to start practical preparations for the all-European conference," Zhimerin said. "This is, in the final analysis, the purpose for which the ad hoc body was set up by the European Economic Commission."

At the meeting held in Geneva, however, the West European countries, pressed from across the ocean, did not display readiness for a constructive dialogue. Despite the objective necessity, they virtually refused to consider specific proposals for an all-European conference. "This attitude," the Soviet representative stressed, "is in our opinion a short-sighted one."

It would [be] appropriate to mention, he went on to say, that Western Europe has very limited energy resources and has to import them. Among the countries of the region, only the Soviet Union has sufficient resources of fuel which enable it to satisfy both its own needs and also to provide considerable allocations for stable and long-term exports to many European countries. Not only are there sufficient energy resources in the Soviet Union, but also adequate technology for their development. The USSR extracts considerably more oil than any industrialised country in the West and is soon due to take the lead in gas extraction. Soviet organizations sell Western companies licences for turbo-drills, coal-mining and other machinery.

"We are far from being mere altruists," Zhimerin said, "and expect reciprocal advantage from cooperation with Western countries. An association of the energy systems of European countries, for example, would enable all of them to reduce waste of energy and meet the requirement in the hours of peak consumption. Also promising are joint developments of new technologies to obtain liquid fuel and gas from coal, to rationalise energy consumption and to develop new sources of energy."

"The problems of energy have a bearing on all European nations. The Soviet Union is ready to make constructive efforts with a view to their sooner solution on a collective basis and expects the same approach from its Western partners."

ZHUKOV SCORES U.S. ENHANCED-RADIATION SHELLS

PM211239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "'Christian Bombs' at $1 Million Apiece"]

[Text] Last Friday the Washington POST told its readers that American scientists have presented the Pentagon with a new gift. In the Lawrence Laboratory at Livermore (California) yet another type of barbaric neutron weapon, intended for the mass killing of people, has been developed. This weapon, as the Paris journal CAHIERS DE COMMUNISME recalled, is being advertised in the West with cynical shamelessness as a "clean" and even "Christian" bomb. How have the Pentagon's scientific servants justified it this time?

Until now, as the reader will remember, the United States has manufactured neutron warheads for Lance missiles and 8-inch howitzers. The American administration, bearing in mind how sharply the world public reacts to every announcement on neutron weapons, gave every assurance that it is not even considering using those warheads in Europe. It asserted that the Pentagon would store the neutron weapons at home -- just in case, so to speak.

Not many people believe that. And now information made public by the Washington POST has finally exposed this false story. There is talk of neutron artillery shells for 155-mm guns. Explaining their "advantages," the Washington POST points out that U.S. and NATO troops have far more 155-mm guns than 8-inch howitzers or Lance missiles. But those guns have a relatively short range -- up to 18 miles. So, the Washington newspaper explained, "CLEARLY THEY ARE INTENDED FOR USE ON WEST EUROPEAN TERRITORY." [capitalized passage published in boldface type]

On West European territory! This time it has been said quite unambiguously and definitely. Since one of the inventors of this savage weapon, Samuel Cohen, stated quite recently -- on 26 November -- in an interview for the Paris newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS that "nuclear war is not only possible but even probable" and that he "believes" that a "nuclear conflict will begin before the end of this century," the Washington POST report merits the keenest attention from all who are fighting to preserve and strengthen peace.

The Pentagon, according to the Washington POST report, is displaying extreme interest in acquiring the new type of neutron weapon. "The new shells will be costly," the Washington POST notes, "approximately $1 million each." But, as the saying goes, anticipating the benefits, the management is sparing no expense.

Even before the creation of the neutron shell for 155-mm guns became known, the West German Pastor Konrad Luebbert, in his book "The Neutron Bomb: A Clean Weapon Which Destroys Only Life," wrote: "So they are preparing for the 'extreme moment.' It is as if an Auschwitz, but many times larger, were being erected, with all its instruments of torture and killing, the gas chambers and the crematorium ovens. At the same time the technical instructions for its operation are being disseminated."

Pastor Luebbert recalled that Article 23 of the Hague Convention on Operations of War on Land bans the imposition of unnecessary suffering on people through the use of weaponry which offers no military advantage over other facilities. "The neutron bomb simply annuls that convention," he stressed.

However, Washington is by no means embarrassed by such warnings. So it is all the more important now to launch a still wider mass movement of all peace-loving forces for a ban on the production, storage and use of neutron weapons, which has just been called for in a resolution of the UN General Assembly.

WEEKLY ALLEGES AEROFLOT VICTIMIZATION BY U.S.

PM171627 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 9

[Correspondent Anatoliy Manakov report: "The State Department Confirms That the Dismissed Air Traffic Controllers Are To Blame for the Muddle in the U.S. Sky. But What Has Aeroflot To Do With It?"]

[Text] Washington - New York -- Imagine this situation. You are driving toward an intersection where the traffic lights are not working. A traffic controller is hurrying to disperse the traffic jam which has formed. Obeying his instruction, you proceed strictly in the direction he indicates. But a few days later you are informed that the rules nonetheless were violated, and as a punishment you are being temporarily deprived of your driving licence. You express your indignation, and in reply you are told: "You should have asked the traffic controller whether you really could take the direction he indicated."

Absurd? But such things happen, it appears. In any case, something of the kind happened recently in connection with a flight by a Soviet plane making its regular flight on the route Moscow-Washington-Moscow. On that day the crew, abiding strictly by the terms of the Soviet-American agreement on civil air transport and the instructions of the air traffic control service on the ground, which are absolutely mandatory for them, proceeded precisely along the air "corridor" which was confirmed by air traffic control. All the same, a few days later the State Department accused the plane's crew of "deliberatly deviating from the route laid down." "Sanctions" followed: Two regular Aeroflot flights to Washington, planned for 22 and 24 November, were cancelled. What I say goes, so to speak....

I have examined the documents closely. I have before me a copy of the flight plan sent to the State Department and the Civil Aviation Council and a transcript of the log of the radio conversations between the crew and air traffic control at Gander, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington. The documents indicate quite convincingly that the flight took place strictly in accordance with the requirements laid down by the U.S. authorities.

I also had an opportunity to familiarize myself with certain documents from an interdepartmental correspondence, prepared by the American side: a memorandum from L. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and a letter from his assistant (J. Skenlen) to the Civil Aviation Council. One of them quite unambiguously admits an "administrative error" was permitted by inexperienced air traffic controllers as a result of the confusion in the American air traffic control service. Its cause is not explained, but the answer is well known anyway: Difficulties have arisen in the contol of flights from the ground because of the U.S. President's decision to dismiss the air traffic controllers, to dismiss them only because they were trying to uphold their right to improve their working conditions. Another document acknowledges the reasonableness of the explanations submitted by Aeroflot and nonetheless insists on "sanctions."

One further detail. Why was the State Department in such a hurry to transmit information about its version of the story to the press without waiting for detailed explanations from Aeroflot? Was it not because it was a political act planned in advance with the aim of creating yet another ballyhoo in the press about "Moscow's machinations"? After all, it is no accident that certain representatives of the American Civil Aviation Council made it clear that they were prepared not to insist on the cancellation of two flights had it not been for the State Department's insistence. It is extremly clear, at least to professionals, that an elementary investigation of all the circumstances of the flight makes only one conclusion possible: It is a case of flagrant violation by the U.S. authorities of the terms of the bilateral agreement on civil aviation communications.

It is currently fashionable in Washington to expatiate on the theme of the Soviet Union's "unreliability" in observing the treaties and agreements it has signed. Well, that is a well-known method: accusing your partner when you yourself are guilty.

MOSCOW MUSEUM SPONSORS CHINESE ART EXHIBIT

OW220647 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpts] China, a country with several thousand years of civilization, has created large numbers of extremely perfect works of art. These works of art accomplished by the Chinese people are being studied by various countries the world over. The Soviet Union has also done a great deal of work in this respect. Aside from engaging in a thorough study themselves, Soviet scholars have also extensively introduced to the Soviet people the most outstanding works of art accomplished by the Chinese people.

Station reporter (Mutin) visited a Chinese arts exhibition in Moscow last Friday sponsored by the Soviet International Museum for Oriental Art. Displayed at this exhibition are classic paintings and chinaware of the Ming Dynasty collected by the Soviet International Museum for Oriental Art. The 300 items displayed are deeply appreciated by Moscow residents.

Attending the opening ceremony were Soviet Sinologists and representatives of the Soviet people from all walks of life. A speech was delivered at the opening ceremony by (Koslovskiy), head of the museum.

A representative of the PRC Embassy also attended the opening ceremony. Attache (Fan Fuan) of the PRC Embassy pointed out in a brief statement to this reporter: [begin recording] I am very impressed by this exhibition. I thank the Soviet Ministry of Culture and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society for organizing it. [end recording]

PRC ECONOMY 'OPENING DOORS' TO U.S. PENETRATION

PM1 519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 5

[B. arakhta "international notes": "Why They Are 'Opening Doors'"]

[Text] Recent years have seen a considerable increase in trade and economic ties between China and the developed capitalist countries. In the seventies, for example, Japan, the United States, the FRG, France and Italy accounted for more than two-thirds of the PRC's foreign trade. The Beijing leaders' calculations are based on their desire to maintain the influx into the PRC of Western hardware and production technology, particularly that designed for military use. By way of payment the Chinese leadership offers its attacks on the process of detente, its attempts to torpedo it and its anti-Sovietism.

Quick to grasp this, Washington, Tokyo and a number of West European capitals are making new political and economic demands in exchange for Beijing's anti-Soviet "promissary notes." They are openly making their penetration of the country's economic structure a condition of further expanding trade and economic ties with China.

"A gambler will sell his own home if need be," the well-known Chinese proverb runs. Beijing is thus opening its doors to U.S., Japanese and West European capital in key sectors of the national economy. As Ji Chongwei, member of the PRC State Council for Control of Foreign Capital Investment, has stated, this course is "a long-term strategic policy." He has surged the West to be more active in launching "joint ventures" on PRC territory, calling this "a historic task."

Sectors like the oil extraction and coal mining industries, the power industry and the construction industry are now fields where foreign capital is in use in China. The monopolies' tentacles are making deeper and deeper inroads -- into port and industrial construction, the building of various types of agricultural installations, and the modernization of plants and factories. Investment in "joint ventures" has totaled $1.5 billion in the last 2 years alone. According to the XINHUA agency, by the end of May this year accounts had been opened in various parts of the country for 131 Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

The PRC leadership has also entered the capitalist labor market. Thousands of latter-day Chinese coolies doing unskilled heavy work are already being exploited abroad. In the period June 1979-September 1981 alone Beijing concluded with foreign firms 282 contracts to supply Japan and countries in the Near East with cheap labor worth $460 million.

Beijing is widely advertizing the so-called "special economic zones" in the southern Chinese provinces of Fujian, Zhejiang and Guangdong, where conditons conducive to the functioning of the capitalist economic mechanism have been created. In the "zones" it is permitted to start entirely foreign-owned enterprises and firms which are subject to less rigorous state control and enjoy considerable tax concessions and customs privileges.

It is a well-known fact that appetite comes with eating. Three days of talks within the framework of the second Chinese-U.S. joint economic committee ended in Beijing the other day. During his discussions with Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang D. Regan, head of the U.S. delegation and secretary of the Treasury, spoke of the Washington administration's determination to continue the rapid development of trade and economic ties with PRC, promising to annul all "outmoded" and in this sense "unfavorable" U.S. legislation. In exchange, judging from the questions discussed, the Chinese leadership is to grant U.S. companies new tax and customs concessions and to create the best possible conditions for increasing capitalist investment in various spheres of the PRC economy.

The U.S.-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is making loans to Beijing conditional upon a considerable portion of the Chinese processing industry being made dependent on Western export markets, the economy making wider use of capitalist economic methods and so on. On the admission of U.S. scholar (Walden Bellow), the acceptance of such conditions would put in the hands of Western banks powerful levers for putting pressure on China and gradually undermining its state economy.

Beijing's current "open door" policy is just one manifestation of its deepening collusion and partnership with imperialism.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

PM211001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov book review: "China: Sources of the Current Course"]

[Text] In present-day China, in conditions of incessant factional struggles among groupings, bitter discussions are taking place involving questions relating to the history of the PRC and the role and place of individual party and state leaders at various times. In this context, particular attention is being given to both Mao Zedong as a person and to his ideological and political legacy. Amending Maoism, adapting its eclectic propositions to the requirements of pragmatic policy, Beijing's current leaders are making every effort to whitewash the "great helmsman," play up his merits and play down his responsibility for the crimes perpetrated against the people of China.

Current events in the PRC make it extremely opportune to make a foray into the history of the Chinese revolution in order to establish the truth on a number of important matters and to determine both the role played in that revolution by Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders and the historic role of the Chinese patriotic internationalists who feel victims to the Kuomintang reaction and to the Maoists. In this connection, O. Borisov's book "From the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations in the Fifties (Relating to the Discussion in the PRC Concerning Mao Zedong)" [Iz Istorii Sovetsko -- Kitayskikh Otnosheniy v 50-kh godakh (K Diskusii v KNR o Mao Tsedune)] published by International Relations publishing house, 1981; is extraordinarily topical. This book exposes the sinister role of Mao and his clique in the usurpation of power and the formulation of the great-power, anti-Soviet course which is today developing an increasingly close affinity with the policy of imperialism.

Neither is the author's choice of time frame for his work a coincidence. The fifties occupy a special place in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. During the first decade after the victory of the people's revolution and the proclamation of the PRC, the creative strength of the Chinese people was revealed in its full magnitude as, with the benefit of the comprehensive and disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union, they set about building a new life. The successes achieved by the country during that period persuaded Mao that it was time to begin realizing his ambitious designs in the international arena. It was during those years that Mao Zedong and his group began to aggravate differences of opinion with the CPSU and the world communist movement. It was also at that time that Mao Zedong prepared the ground for pursuing a policy of shameless anti-Sovietism. The book, which is based on a wealth of factual material, eyewitness accounts and the author's personal impressions, reveals the true face of Mao Zedong, the anti-Marxist thrust of his "thoughts" and the scheming nature of the methods he used to suppress dissidents within the party and in the state, and thus to strengthen the cult of his own personality. At the same time, the Maoists' attempts to bury in oblivion the role and significance of the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and the CPSU in establishing and developing the young republic and to falsify the history of Soviet-Chinese relations are subjected to principled and consistent criticism.

The author familiarizes the reader with the current state of affairs in China too and analyzes the atmosphere in that country. All this goes to make O. Borisov's book extremely topical and useful for a broad readership.

PRAVDA VIEWS PRC'S 'VAIN' ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

PM171159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "rejoinder": "Toads on the Road"]

[Text] The news agency teletype machines had not had time to rap out the news of the closing of the session of the Western European Union Assembly before Beijing hastened to voice "satisfaction" at its provocative decisions. In the opinion of a RENMIN RIBAO commentator, the militarist mood which prevailed at the session means a "correct course" with regard to the USSR and is allegedly a "fitting response to the "Soviets' peace offensive."

Such alacrity on the part of the PRC mass media is by no means fortuitous. Not a day passes without Chinese propaganda disseminating another lampoon in connection with the latest Soviet peace proposals put forward in Bonn. Intimidating the European peoples with the mythical "Soviet threat," burying detente, preventing the positive development of talks between East and West and pushing the world toward the dangerous brink of military confrontation -- this idea is openly propounded by the Beijing apologists of war.

Acting in conjunction with the forces of imperialist reaction, Beijing does not let slip a single opportunity to crank up international tension yet again, to sow distrust and to give further "advice" on how to hold talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. The Chinese leaders welcomed with unconcealed approval Strauss' bellicose statements during his recent visit to the PRC. The Washington administration's overtly imperial course again found "understanding" and "support" during the reception of former U.S. Vice President Mondale in Beijing.

The Beijing hegemonists' efforts are in vain. The mass demonstrations in favor of peace, detente and disarmament have become the sign of the times in Europe and other parts of the world. History cannot be reversed and, as they say in China, "when the winged steed Feihuang gallops he does not heed the toads sitting on the road."

OVERSEAS CHINESE EXPLOITING INDONESIAN PEOPLE

BK201307 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "What the Events in Sumatra Prove"]

[Text] Widespread anti-Hoakiao [overseas Chinese] activities have been reported in the north Sumatra town of Pakanbaru. Two persons died and many were injured. Local observers believe that the events did not stem from the Indonesian people's chauvinism, but rather from their dissatisfaction with Beijing's policy of interference in Indonesia's domestic affairs, which, in turn, provided a source of inspiration to the Hoakiao people.

Having access to large amounts of capital, the Hoakiao bourgeoisie have played a dominant role in the trade and industrial sectors. Although they comprise only about 3 percent of the total Indonesian population, the Hoakiao people control the most important sectors of the Indonesian national economy and despicably exploit the Indonesian people. Their capital, accumulated through exploitation of the Indonesian people, has often been used in ways harmful to Indonesia's interests.

For example, we can cite the activities of the Hoakiao people on the foreign exchange black market in countries of the region. The millions of dollars illegally shipped from Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries to Hong Kong have been used by Chinese businessmen to cover transactions for all sorts of commodities which are smuggled into Indonesia for sale through a wide network of retail outlets belonging to the Hoakiao bourgeoisie. This illicit trade has deprived Indonesia of hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars in evaded import duties.

Another large and unrecoverable loss suffered by Indonesia is due to the practice of the Hoakiao people of transferring money to their relatives in China. Such money transfers have undermined the stability of the national currency and money circulation in Indonesia. The manipulation of foreign exchange and illicit trade are only the tip of the iceberg. The financial and economic strength of the Hoakiao people is so great that if they wanted to they could, according to the press in Indonesia, ruin or bring chaos to the economy of the region.

Suspicion toward the Hoakiao people has also increased as a result of the unrelenting efforts of Beijing to use them as an instrument to pressure the Indonesian Government. For instance, Beijing has continuously tried to convince the Hoakiao people of the allegation that a Chinese always remains a Chinese and that he has only one fatherland. There is no such thing as a former or a present homeland.

An appeal that he should become a citizen of the country of his residence has turned out to be only a tactical measure. The real objective of the appeal is an attempt to broaden the participation of the Hoakiao people in antigovernment activities.

The PRC foreign minister at one time said that PRC citizens were not entitled to intervene in other countries' affairs, but this limitation did not apply to Hoakiao people acquiring the citizenship of their country of residence.

A peculiar thing is that the rate of illegal entry of Chinese into Indonesia has increased and, as usual, they have been aided in their undertakings by representative of Hoakiao people in the locality.

We should recall at this point that the PRC recently adopted a new citizenship law. The law actually makes it easy for the PRC to declare any Chinese who lives abroad and who draws the attention of Beijing, a PRC citizen. The steps taken in the PRC to boost the influence of the Hoakiao people in Indonesia have undeniably caused apprehension.

Beijing's stand has always been the source of anti-Chinese sentiments in Indonesia. Therefore, clashes such as the ones which took place in north Sumatra are mainly the responsibility of the Chinese leadership and Beijing agents among the Hoakiao people in Indonesia.

JAPANESE PAPER'S CLAIM OF SOVIET BUILDUP CONDEMNED

OW220611 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] SANKEI SHIMBUN on 21 December devoted half its frontpage to a new fabrication about the so-called Soviet threat. The editorial board, liberally using the precious space, headlined the article in large block letters, "Large Soviet Naval Buildup in the Far East; Ever-Increasing Threat to Japan; Buildup of Nuclear Subs." But the article failed to present any evidence and lacked logic.

Why then did SANKEI SHIMBUN carry such an article that is bound to tarnish its political prestige and reputation as a press organization? A high-ranking U.S. Government official, in an interview with KYODO news service on 18 December, virtually acknowledged that U.S. nuclear weapons have been brought into Japan. This is an admission that the United States has violated the three nonnuclear principles declared by the Japanese Diet and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty provision requiring prior consultation before any change in the armament of the U.S. forces in Japan. This admission has put the Japanese Government in an awkward position since it has assured the Japanese public that both Japan and the United States are firmly commited to the three nonnuclear principles. Thus it has become necessary to divert public attention from this revelation. SANKEI SHIMBUN is the first to come to the government's aid. Apparently, SANKEI SHIMBUN did not have enough time to spend on the article, so it has resorted to the wornout anti-Soviet smear tactics.

In the past, SANKEI SHIMBUN has seized every opportunity to give the impression that it is engaged in independent reporting, seeking objectivity and truth. If that were true, it should have carried under the headline, "Ever-Increasing Threat to Japan," an article on how the United States is trying to convince the Japanese public that the gradual deployment of theater nuclear arms and other nuclear weapons is inevitable: namely, that Japan cannot help but become a nuclear hostage of the United States. That is what objective reporting designed to convey the truth should be.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY EXERCISES

LD220804 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in an article "Tied to Pentagon's Chariot" comments on the Japanese-American air exercises now under way in the area of the Ryukyu Islands. These are the second exercises this month, the newspaper stresses, and the 33rd "military games" of the Japanese and U.S. air forces in the past two years. According to the script, drawn up by American staff officers, Japanese and American pilots are acting in the current air exercises in conditions "approached to the maximum to combat conditions, with the enemy having destroyed ground radar stations." Therefore, Japanese Air Force units, which participate in the exercises, are under control of "flying radars -- American AWACS planes, and fully obey their commands."

"Exactly therefore the current Japanese-American air exercises should be regarded as a new qualitative step in expansion of the dangerous military cooperation between Japan and the United States. This is emphasized by Tokyo newspapers, which stress that holding such operations is fraught with a serious danger of Japan's direct involvement in the U.S. aggressive policy in the Far East."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes the fact that the complication of the programme of joint militaristic demonstrations is the aim of the United States, which is thus putting into life the plan of modernization of the Japanese Air Force. "The qualitative change in the joint exercises is only one side of the plan.

"Another side is re-equipment of the Japanese Air Force with most up-to-date -- more powerful and more costly -- planes. The more so that the Japanese purchase such planes in the United States."

Under Washington's pressure and by the demand of the Japan Defence Agency, the government had already taken the decision to purchase in the United States 100 "F-15, Eagle" fighter-planes and 45 anti-submarine "R-3C, Prion" planes. And recently the Japan Defence Agency announced that the first three "R-3C" planes out of the lot to be purchased by Japan in the United States are to come to the Atsugi air base on December 25. The first squadron will be formed by the end of the next year out of these planes which are being made operational with the naval aviation of the country.

All these facts, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes in conclusion -- the growing frequency and complexity of the joint Japanese-American "military games," the acquisition of new planes for the "Self-Defence Forces," the bellicose calls of the chief of the Japan Defence Agency for a further build-up of the combat might and perfection of the Japanese Air Force -- irrefutably show that certain Tokyo circles, obviously contrary to the peaceful constitution of the country and the will of the majority of its people, are drawing Japan into the dangerous arms race, are seeking to tie the country still stronger to Washington's military chariot.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS IN HOKKAIDO

PM171025 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 December, Morning Edition, published on page 5 a 1,200-word "Japanese reportage" from Hakodate, Sapporo and Tokyo under the heading "Hokkaido's Concerns and Anxieties" by its correspondent K. Rashidov, who describes meetings with Hokkaido inhabitants who speak of their friendship for the Soviet Union and gives an account of the opening of a Japanese-Soviet friendship center in Hakodate. However, Rashidov says, he was told that the center's opening has been opposed by "young thugs" shouting anti-Soviet slogans" and notes that similar anti-Soviet sentiments have been displayed recently in Sapporo by "the organizers of the so-called 'international symposium on territorial problems and peace'" which was aimed at poisoning the atmosphere of relations between our countries. Such actions, encouraged by influential Japanese circles, undoubtedly do not promote the consolidation of good-neighborliness between the two countries."

JSP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 5-12 DECEMBER

PM181419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Japanese Socialists in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] special committee on Soviet-Japanese relations headed by T. Okada, member of the JSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Special Committee and deputy in the Japanese parliament, visited the Soviet Union 5 through 12 December.

The Japanese guests had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee, international section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute. They visited Leningrad and saw the Soviet People's working and leisure conditions.

The delegation stated that the JSP in determined the struggle actively to develop Soviet-Japanese relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

DPRK VICE PREMIER KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS ARKHIPOV

SK200700 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Korea intergovernmental agreement committee on economic, scientific and technological affairs was held in Moscow. The session discussed plans for cooperation in building and expanding DPRK industrial plants and other facilities under Soviet technical cooperation. The committee session also discussed developing scientific and technological ties between the two countries.

Comrade Arkhipov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, yesterday met with Comrade Kong Ching-tae, vice premier of the administration council of the DPRK, who is the chairman of the Korean side of the Soviet-Korea intergovernmental agreement committee, at the Kremlin.

GRISHIN RECEIVES PYONGYANG PARTY OFFICIALS

PM181521 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Talk at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] The Pyongyang municipal party delegation led by Comrade Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Korean Workers' Party Municipal Committee, which is visiting Moscow was received yesterday by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

During the talk which took place V.V. Grishin informed the guests from the DPRK capital of the Moscow city party organization's work to implement the decisions of our party's 26th congress and fulfill the plans for Moscow's social and economic development in the current 5-year plan. The delegation leader in turn expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Moscow Gorkom for the hospitable reception and for the opportunity to become acquainted with the main avenues of the city party organization's work and Muscovites' life and work.

Participating in the talk were R.F. Dementyeva and A.M. Roganov, secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom.

Also present during the talk was Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

The delegation members then visited the Moscow A.N. Kosygin textile institute, where they familiarized themselves with the organization of the academic process and with work on students' ideological and political education.

KUZNETSOV, HIDAYATULLAH SPEAK AT DELHI BANQUET

PM211211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Delhi, 8 Dec TASS -- Indian Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah has given a dinner in honor of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium.

Warmly welcoming the important visitors, the speaker of the Indian Parliament's Lok Sauha, Balram Jakhar, said that the Soviet delegation had arrived at an important time for India when the Indian people were preparing to celebrate two portentous dates -- the 20th anniversary of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's first official friendly visit to India and the first anniversary of the summit meeting in Delhi when the two countries' leaders -- L.I. Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi -- signed very important documents. It was a great honor for me, Balram Jakhar noted, to receive L.I. Brezhenv in parliament, when he addressed the deputies of the two houses. We are proud of the historic results of the talks between the leaders of our two countries. The results of these talks are of tremendous significance not only for the Soviet and Indian peoples but also for all developing countries which value highly the documents signed a year ago in Delhi.

Then Mohammad Hidayatullah, the Indian vice president, delivered a speech.

India and the Soviet Union, he said, have for many years now been following the path of strengthening close friendship and have been able to build a firm and reliable system of political relations during this time. Our friendship is based on common interests, mutual understanding and respect for the two countries' viewpoints, the roots of our friendship extend far back into history, to the days when India had not yet gained its independence and derived inspiration from the heroic struggle of your country's people for their liberation. In their turn your people have always nurtured a sincere interest in India and its cultural heritage.

The October revolution made a tremendous impression on the Indian people. And the determination and courage displayed by the Soviet people in the struggle against foreign aggression also left a profound mark in their consciousness. Indian-Soviet friendship was forged over the course of many years and found its concrete expression in the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Our determination to work together in the interests of universal and complete disarmament, our firm and consistent struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and apartheid have made our countries natural allies, which is confirmed by our common devotion to and desire for strengthening peace throughout the world, which is so necessary to improving cooperation between states in the interests of prosperity and progress on earth.

Indian-Soviet cooperation, the vice president continued, has stood the test of time. Our people pay tribute to the tremendous contribution the USSR made to our country's efforts aimed at strengthening economic independence. Apart from large-scale economic and technical cooperation there are close cultural and scientific ties between our two countries.

The Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, signed in August 1971, opened up a new chapter in the history of our relations. This document, which confirms the friendship between the two countries' peoples and their determination to continue the struggle for peace and international cooperation, has laid a firm foundation for the further deepening of relations between our states. It assumes particularly great significance in conditions of the aggravation of the international situation when peace is in great danger and mankind is threatened by war.

The visits last year of President L.I. Brezhnev to India and President N.S. Reddy to the USSR promoted the further strengthening of Indian-Soviet ties. The Indian-Soviet economic and trade agreement signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit lent new impetus to the development of cooperation which meets the mutual interests of our countries.

Only a few days ago yet another document was signed -- a protocol on cooperation in the sphere of prospecting for the oil which is so necessary for India.

India and the Soviet Union have been cooperating fruitfully with each other for a long time. We believe that our relations should help to strengthen peace and stability throughout the world. Based on the principles of friendship, independence, equality and mutual trust, they are developing in the spirit of the Indian-Soviet treaty. We in India share your confidence that our traditional friendship and close cooperation will continue to develop further. Together with other states we will fight for universal peace and the well-being of mankind.

In conclusion M. Hidayatullah pronounced a toast to the continually expanding bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the parliaments and peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

In his speech of reply V. V. Kuznetsov, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, expressed sincere gratitude for the warm welcome shown to the Soviet delegation on hospitable Indian soil and for the kind words to the Soviet state and its leaders and to the Soviet people. For my part, he said, it gives me great pleasure to carry out a pleasant task -- to convey to you and, through you, to the great and friendly Indian people best wishes from Soviet people, all deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from members of the Soviet Government and personally from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I have had the good fortune to visit India before and to have experienced the cordiality and generous hospitality of the Indians. I especially remember a trip to Delhi exactly 10 years ago. This was soon after the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, on whose firm basis the multilateral Soviet-Indian relations are developing today and which helps us also to cooperate in the struggle for lasting peace and just relations among peoples.

L.I. Brezhnev graphically compared the treaty with the trunk of a mighty tree which "grows thicker with more and more new agreements on ties, exchanges and cooperation." And there is much evidence that all these agreements are being successfully fulfilled. Here are just a few examples. In accordance with the agreements, major industrial installations designed to make a considerable new contribution to the country's industrialization and to strengthening its economic independence are being successfully constructed. Scientific, technical and cultural cooperation is developing stably to the benefit of India and the Soviet Union, and contacts in essentially all spheres of our countries' lives are expanding. Recently a tropospheric communications line came into operation between our two countries, bringing us still closer in the direct sense. Last month the latest Indian satellite -- Bhaskara-2 -- was launched into earth orbit by a Soviet carrier rocket. The full-blooded, multifaceted and dynamic Soviet-Indian cooperation is being shaped from such matters and undertakings, big and small, taking place virtually every day.

A huge role in strengthening friendship, trust and mutual understanding between our countries is played by summit meetings. In this respect it is hardly possible to overestimate the signficance of the personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi. Twenty years ago Leonid Ilich visited India for the first time, and exactly a year ago, in December 1980, his third visit to your country took place. This visit raised friendly Soviet-Indian relations to a still higher level and favorably influenced the international situation in Asia and in the world as a whole.

So this year can rightly be called a jubilee year for Soviet-Indian relations.

Cooperation between the USSR and India in the international arena assumes special significance in conditions of the noticeable complication of the situation in the world, when new arms programs are being undertaken, when large-scale overt sabotage is being committed against young states and national liberation movements, when talks on settling conflict situations are being blocked and new seats of tension are being created. It is perfectly obvious that such a dangerous policy in practice affects the interests of all peoples of the globe; it is fraught with the threat of a military catastrophe which would bring untold miseries to the whole of mankind.

The peoples of the planet respond to the growth in military danger by intensifying the struggle for peace. The unprecedented boost in the mass antimilitarist movement in Western Europe is evidence of this. The Soviet Union fully understands and respects the feelings and actions of the participants in the popular demonstrations in the Western European capitals. For our part, we are as before doing everything to return the course of events to the channel of constructive dialogue. Here the Soviet Union proposes perfectly realistic measures aimed at weakening international tension and ending the arms race. This was shown with all cogency by L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. The Soviet Union can say with every justification that it has gone halfway and even more to meeting its Western partners. In our view, the talks which have begun in Geneva create a good opportunity for completing this route successfully if, of course, complete reciprocity, recognition of the principle of equality and identical security and -- the main thing, of course -- the appropriate political will are displayed by the other side too.

The very acute problems which exist today in Asia also insistently demand their own settlement. It is well known that the seeds of the conflicts on the continent have been sown by outside forces to whom the interests of the Asian peoples are alien. An abundantly clear answer to the question of the identity of these forces is given by the flags flying at the masts of the armada massed in the Indian Ocean allegedly to defend the "vital interests" of a power situated many thousands of miles from this region.

Unfortunately, even on the Asian continent itself there are forces which give the utmost assistance in defending transatlantic interests. Here, obviously, some count on receiving in exchange support for their hegemonist plans and territorial claims against neighboring states. Others, similarly, see this line as the best way of maintaining their regimes in power. It is not superfluous to recall that this kind of "stability" is highly illusory if it has to be paid for by participating in other people's dangerous adventures and by aggravating relations with one's neighbors.

Despite the complexity of the situation the Soviet leaders are profoundly convinced that there are realistic ways of settling conflict situations, whether in the Near or Middle East, in South and Southeast Asia or in the Far East. Our country, as is known, supports the appropriate positive initiatives advanced by the Asian countries, and indeed has for its part repeatedly submitted varied proposals on this account. In our view the Mongolian People's Republic's proposal on the elaboration and signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific is interesting and constructive. The foreign policy activity of India, which has done a lot and continues to work tirelessly in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and indeed in the world as a whole, enjoys high prestige in the world.

At the same time, and I think that you agree with this, the tendency toward the improvement and normalization of the situation in Asia will not prevail of its own accord. Considerable efforts on the part of all really peace-loving countries of the continent and all peoples are needed for this. As the ancient Indian saying goes, "as a chariot does not run on one wheel, so fate does not accomplish itself without human efforts."

In this connection, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stressed in conclusion, I would like to express the confidence that the deputies of the supreme legislative bodies of our countries will redouble their efforts and play a worthy role in mobilizing the public to resolve the most important task facing mankind -- the preservation of a firm and lasting peace and the development of equitable and peaceful cooperation.

The luncheon passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REPORTS HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the PRK Council of State, made a stopover in Moscow 6-7 December on its way to the MPR on an official friendly visit.

The delegation was met and seen off by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Meas Samnang, PRK ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

WFTU DELEGATION OBSERVES RENEWAL IN KAMPUCHEA

PM171411 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 1 December publishes on page 3 under the headline "Creation of a New Life" a 1,200-word interview by TRUD correspondent R. Urmantsev and (K.G. Shrivastava), WFTU secretary, on a WFTU delegation's visit to Kampuchea. Shrivastava describes their visit of "solidarity" during which they met with government and trade union representatives and saw evidence of the "renewal" of industry, agriculture, and education alongside "terrible" reminders of the past. He strongly condemns U.S. and Chinese support for the Pol Pot remnants, especially regarding Kampuchea's UN seat. He concludes by saying that the trade union movement there is still in its early stages of development but is already proving "an active social force."

USTINOV GREETS LAO DEFENSE MINISTER ON HOLIDAY

PM151039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 1

[D. Ustinov message to Lao defense minister]

[Text] To Army General Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces servicemen and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Lao People's Liberation Army on the national holiday -- the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, express confidence that the courageous Lao people and their armed forces under the Lao People's Revolutionary Party leadership, will achieve new successes in building the foundations of a socialist society and in the cause of the armed defense of the Lao working people's revolutionary gains.

On the national holiday I wish you, comrade minister, and all Lao servicemen new successes in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

May the indestructible friendship and fraternal solidarity between our peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

U.S., USSR EXCHANGE ACCUSATIONS OF INTERFERENCE

Haig, Weinberger Views

LD211738 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 21 Dec 81

["Political Irresponsibility" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimer Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig alleged in an interview with the CBS television company that the Soviet Union is "involved" in the measures, which have been taken by the Polish leadership in recent days and is to be held "responsible" for what is happening in Poland. Similar allegations were made on American television also by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

Washington's high ranking officials would be well advised to know that the introduction of martial law in Poland and the other measures taken in order to prevent a coup de'etat and civil war in that country are a sovereign act of the Polish leadership, an internal matter of the indepedent Polish state.

As follows from Weinberger's statement, they in the capital of the United States consider the Government of the Polish People's Republic to be a "puppet" one. One may ask with whom then Washington is going to maintain relations -- with extremists from Solidarity, who lay claim to power in the Polish state and are ready to unleash even a civil war for the sake of capturing power?

Washington has named the people with whom it is willing to talk in Poland in violation of the generally recognized international standards, and makes allegations about the Soviet Union's imaginary "involvement" in the measures taken by the Polish Government.

This talk is intended to worsen the climate not only in American-Polish, but also in American-Soviet relations and to try to reverse by means of threats the course of developments in Poland into a direction sutiable for Washington.

Alexander Haig claimed that the American authorities have at their disposal means, which they can use to influence the situation in Poland. He explained that he bore in mind, political, economic and other "levers of influence." Speaking in unison with Haig, Caspar Weinberger said that the USA was examining some possible variants for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Poland. Among them he named a toughening of restrictions in the field of trade with the Soviet Union. He also made it clear that the USA would like to draw its NATO allies into implementing those plans.

It follows from all the afore-said that Washington is once again trying to force on other countries and peoples an order welcome to it, is trying to teach them how they should live. Moreover, it is intimidating them with "measures of "pressure" and "punishment," if they reject its instructions. [quotation marks as received] These are futile attempts: The Polish people and the Polish state will stand no blackmail, no interference in their home affairs. And, it goes without saying, that attempts to use the language of blackmail and threats in speaking with the Soviet Union are doomed to a failure.

U.S. Allegations Answered

LD211656 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 21 Dec 81

["What Do Haig and Weinberger Hope For?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has refuted the allegations made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger about the Soviet Union's interference in Poland's internal affairs.

"Did Haig and Weinberger furnish in their television addresses any proofs of their allegations about 'Soviet interference'? Vitaliy Kobysh, the author of the article, asks. No, they did not and could not, because such facts do not exist, he points out. They could say in this connection at the very most that the Soviet Union, in common with a number of other states of the socialist community, is rendering assistance to the Polish people by supplies of food and other products, which they badly need. In so doing, they proceed from the premise that the events in Poland are an internal matter of the Polish people and nobody has the r[illegible]t to interfere in it. The clamour raised by the White House, State Department and Pentagon chiefs about the Soviet Union's "interference in Poland" pursues the sole aim, which is purely provocative and directed at deceiving world public opinion, of heightening tensions and creating even greater difficulties for the Polish people.

"What was so long and carefully concealed has not become clear," Vitaliy Kobysh continued. It was clear even before; but now the leaders of the USA and a number of other Western countries -- their NATO allies — have themselves made it absolutely clear by their nervous, almost hysterical reaction to the resolute measures, which were taken by the Polish authorities to put a stop to the actions of counterrevolutionaries, who were behind the recent processes in Poland that were disastrous to its future and very existence.

Not only the AFL-CIO and other Western trade union centres were whipping up internal difficulties in Poland, causing bitterness, sowing chaos and anarchy and instigating countries, pushing on the country into an economic and political abyss. There is no doubt that responsible for it in the same, or perhaps, in an even greater, measure are the official authorities of the USA, which will undoubtedly be borne out by documents in due course of time.

Commentary on Reagan Attitude

LD220004 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Any unbiased person is prone to ask questions in connection with the actions by the U.S. administration against Poland, actions that are indeed alarming. Making accusations against this sovereign socialist state, President Reagan complains that the Polish authorities have been taking steps that are actually quite legitimate in a country to consolidate its law and order. The White House has even set up a special group to follow events in Poland and has also decided to discontinue food supplies to the country and actually break off economic ties with it. Now what stands at the back of this campaign and what are its goals?

Washington certainly knows what is now common knowledge, and that is that martial law was introduced because a state coup had been in the offing, a coup most reactionary and antipopular by nature. The documents confiscated from Solidarity prove this. Drawn up by the organization leaders now interned they are full of details about an armed coup to seize power in Poland. These documents, and also statements made by the interned Solidarity leaders, called for mass terror and violence. In fact lists had been drawn up of scores of thousands of communists, government officials, army and security officers to be killed or subjected to reprisals. The armed overthrow against the state was scheduled for 17 December. Caches of arms, fuel and food have been discovered. They were prepared for the coup. Antisocialist literature has been found in abundance, and also tapes and video tapes with recorded messages by Solidarity leaders to be broadcast immediately after the overthrow of the government in office.

All this leaves no doubt that the counterrevolutionary leaders and Solidarity extremists precipitated a catastrophe. One of their goals, as they indicated, was to rid the country of the Reds.

That meant the start of a fratricidal civil war. While the State Council of Poland, in strict compliance with the Polish Constitution, declared martial law to avert the impending tragedy, and while the newly formed Military Council of National Salvation adopted measures to normalize the situation, Washington launched a largescale anti-Polish campaign.

President Reagan has been alleging that civil and union rights have been violated in Poland. But protection of human rights should be started in the United States itself, at least with the reinstatement of their air controllers in their jobs after being dismissed so unceremoniously by the authorities. The allegations of violation of the Polish people's rights are meant as a distraction maneuver. This is an attempt by Washington to interfere in Poland's affairs and also clear evidence that the administration has nothing against the counterrevolutionaries who have sown chaos and anarchy in that country. And now when Poland is sparing no efforts to restore law and order the United States is mounting a campaign of threats and pressure against the socialist state.

The Reagan administration is showing contempt for the elementary norms of international law. It is flagrantly violating these norms by trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. This is another manifestation of imperial ambitions, a desire to dictate to other countries and nations how they should run their affairs. In Poland, Washington continues its notorious policy of supporting reactionary forces abroad. It is with American arms that civilians have been killed in Lebanon. It is with America's blessing that Pinochet underlings have carried out reprisals against patriots in Chile. It is under the guidance of American advisers that punitive operations have been carried out against the people of El Salvador.

In Poland, Washington now sides with those who attempted a reactionary armed coup to turn the country into an arena of terror against the people. Also alarming in this anti-Polish campaign launched by the U.S. administration are the anti-Soviet assertions. Observers believe that for Washington they are another pretext to heighten world tensions and justify its dangerous military preparations.

Eagleburger Trip Scored

LD211826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Dec 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] A U.S. delegation, headed by Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, has left for Europe. According to news agencies, it will visit Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and possibly other countries. The State Department is keeping quiet on the aims of the trip. However, in the view of U.S. observers, Eagleburger and the officials accompanying him will attempt to draw the West European countries into the malicious, slanderous campaign unleashed by Washington against the Polish Government. Commenting on the visit, UPI indicates that it is pursuing the aim of forming a unified Western front in connection with the events in Poland. At the same time in Washington, according to agency reports, consultations will be held with ambassadors of all European states not included in Eagleburger's visit.

IZVESTIYA Criticism

NC211738 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (AFP) -- The United States "stirred up" internal difficulties and hostilities in Poland and sowed "chaos and anarchy" there, the government daily IZVESTIYA rejected U.S. accusations of Soviet interference in Poland. It said the Soviet Union and the "socialist community" had confined themselves to food aid, for they regarded what is happening in Poland as "a Polish internal affair."

The White House, the U.S. State Department, and the Pentagon, said the article, spoke of Soviet interference "in the sole provocative aim of deceiving world public opinion, worsening tension, and creating even greater difficulties for the Polish people."

The West, it continued, had a "quasi-hysterical reaction toward the energetic measures applied by the Polish authorities to cut short the actions of the counter-revolution."

The article concluded by saying that the U.S. authorities -- and the future would prove it -- "were as busy, if not more so," as the U.S. AFL-CIO and other Western trade unions in "sowing chaos and anarchy" in Poland.

'Indignant' U.S. Pole

PM221011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] Washington -- Rajmund Paluch, national director of the Polish-American Union Against Discrimination, telephoned the IZVESTIYA correspondents' office.

"I beg you to inform Soviet readers that we Poles living in the United States are indignant at the American authorities' interference in our motherland's internal affairs," R. Paluch said to your correspondent. "People in the United States are indifferent to the fate of the peoples of East Europe, but whenever some country in that region encounters difficulties, Washington is right there with its unsolicited advice. I fought in Europe during World War II and saw the terrible devastation to which Poland was subjected. Now my motherland is once again on the brink of disaster. This is why the Polish authorities have taken the only possible measures to save the nation and the state."

My interlocutor commented angrily on the hypocritical U.S. policy toward the Poles: "Every year we Poles living in the United States pour billions of dollars into the treasury in the form of taxes. But how do they repay us for this? With discrimination and infringement of civil rights, while Washington gives multibillion-dollar loans to the Israeli aggressors. The doors of enterprises and establishments are closed to Poles living in the United States, and the program for teaching Polish in local schools has been curtailed. War has essentially been declared on Polish culture in the United States. Washington's attempts to blackmail my compatriots by ending food aid and by means of other sanctions arouse profound indignation. Humanism is really something if it is proclaimed only verbally, while in fact proving to be heartlessness! A dangerous policy worthy of the most earnest censure!"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS WEST'S ROLE IN POLISH EVENTS

PM211451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen M. Monin, doctor of historical sciences and professor: "Conductors in the Wings"]

[Text] Events of great importance have occurred in Poland. The Polish Council of State has introduced martial law throughout the country's territory. A Military Council of National Salvation has been formed, headed by Army Gen W. Jaruzelski. The measures adopted are aimed at creating the conditions for extricating Poland from the state of crisis, defending legality and restoring public order.

In an attempt to overthrow the existing social system, deliberately provoking and deepening the crisis in the country and ruining its economy, socialism's enemies in Poland have threatened Poland's independence and its fulfillment of the commitments under the Warsaw Pact alliance and this has directly affected the interests of the security of all its members. Nor is it any coincidence that socialist Poland's enemies within the country have found support among certain Western circles.

The article we publish today described how Western conductors have directed and encouraged the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces' action in Poland.

The crisis situation in Poland took shape over 1 year ago. Since then, the counter-revolutionary and antisocialist forces within the Solidarity trade union association's leadership and within its most important components have continuously whipped up tension in the country, operating on the principle that "the worse things are, the better." They have already openly raised the question of seizing power.

The Solidarity leaders' disorganizing activity in Poland's economy and public life, the constant provoking of conflicts, the marked unwillingness to cooperate with the authorities in implementing the measures outlined by the PZPR and the Polish Government for stabilizing the situation in the country and the striving to undermine its defense capability brought the state to an extremely dangerous juncture. Poland found itself teetering over an abyss.

The counterrevolution in Poland, by pushing the country toward that abyss, was acting contrary to the interests not only of the Polish people but also of the entire socialist community. It played into the hands of the imperialist reaction which is not hiding its perfidious schemes to weaken world socialism and change the correlation of forces in Europe and throughout the world to its own advantage.

Everything done by the counterrevolution in Poland has not only received the imperialists' full approval and comprehensive support. The sources of the Solidarity leaders' impudence and brazenness should be sought mainly across the ocean and within NATO circles in Europe.

The imperialist states' subversive centers, relying on socialism's enemies within Poland, have striven and continue to strive to direct the course of events in that country. They have organized mass external interference in the sovereign socialist country's domestic life. Acting in harmony with the internal Polish counterrevolution and directing it, imperialist reaction counted on rocking the foundations of socialism, undermining the PZPR's leadership role, discrediting legitimate authority, denigrating its achievements in building a new society and isolating Poland from its friends and allies. It is no coincidence that the leading NATO countries established direct links with Solidarity. At a number of NATO countries' official missions in Warsaw, special staffers were singled out and entrusted with the task of maintaining close contacts with Solidarity.

As a major link in the socialist defensive alliance enshrined in the Warsaw Pact, People's Poland has always been the object of the Western special services' particular attention. This became particularly noticeable in the seventies when the clandestine counterrevolutionary organizations KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and so forth engaged in Poland with the direct material and other support of the imperialist intelligence services. A network of agents was also intensively cultivated. According to data from the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, 166 agents of the imperialist states' intelligence services have been neutralized by Polish security organs in the last 9 years.

When the crisis began in Poland, the West's espionage and intelligence activity was stepped up even more. Staffers of official diplomatic missions, "tourists" who literally flooded into Poland and many bourgeois journalists engaged in this activity. Suffice it to say that of the 1,000 or so journalists who visited Poland during a period of 6 months, 100 were expelled by the authorities for espionage. The number of attempts to enlist Polish citizens into intelligence activity against their own state increased by almost 40 percent.

Certain U.S. circles are playing first violin in the subversive activity against Poland. In the "erosion" of socialism in Poland they saw a chance for carrying out their cherished aim of weakening world socialism.

A special coordinating staff has been set up in the United States with CIA participation for conducting the subversive activity against Poland. Attempts are also made through it to influence events in Poland with the aid of propaganda, economic, political and other means.

A resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted in July in which the U.S. legislators set out "conditions" for solving the domestic Polish problems and then tried to impose them on the Polish Government, is of a clearly provocative character. Explaining the meaning of this resolution, C. Zablocki, chairman of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the United States will not remain indifferent to "any measures of internal repression in Poland." Rightly terming the U.S. Congress decision the apogee of a policy of interference, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has noted that by such actions, "U.S. imperialism is hoping to destabilize the situation within Poland and its position in the international arena and, thereby, to upset the relative equilibrium between East and West."

In an interview to the Washington POST following the Congress' resolution, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig bluntly admitted that the Reagan administration intends to continue supporting those forces in Poland which are striving to achieve the creation of an "open society," that is, a society where antisocialist forces rule the roost. Inciting Solidarity's leaders to step up the struggle against people's power in Poland, Haig openly gave them to understand that their provocative activity within the country will always find support across the ocean. And now, having cast aside the high-flown phrases which he liked to flaunt quite recently, Haig has begun to prescribe what Poland should and should not do. Furthermore, he is, in essence, beginning to threaten the Polish people. "We are examining a whole series of possible outcomes," the U.S. secretary of state stated and he announced that the question of U.S. governmental aid to Poland, particularly food, will be examined "in the light of the events occurring." What is this if not an attempt at cynical interference in Poland's internal affairs?

Nor is NATO refraining from interference in the Polish events. The session of leading NATO organs repeatedly discussed the "Polish question." A special group has been set up within this military bloc for studying the Polish situation with the aim of influencing its development in a direction favorable to the West. All sorts of absurd insinuations have frequently emerged from that quarter concerning "threats" to Poland from its allies, these insinutations being designed to drive a wedge into Poland's relations with the other socialist community countries, to serve as a smokescreen for Western interference in Polish affairs and to intimidate the West European public with a non-existent "Soviet military threat" to Europe. It is indicative that no sooner had martial law been introduced in Poland than a session of the North Atlantic bloc's council was immediately held at permanent representative level. As has been reported, it was devoted to the situation in Poland which without doubt can only be evaluated as interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

Certain circles in the FRG -- those feeling a revanchist itch and thirsting to wrest from Poland its western and Baltic districts -- are also demonstrating their desire to play the "Polish card."

Particularly noticeable among them is F.J. Strauss who has appealed for an "impressive sum of money" (his own "gift" is a five-figure one) to be given to the "Polish strikers" so as to accelerate the destruction of the Polish state. The leaders of revanchist organizations in the FRG are linking the implementation of hopes for a "return" of Polish lands and for a rebirth of the "great German Reich," within its 1937 borders, with just such a turn of events in Poland.

There are anti-Polish centers in France and Britain, too. In Paris the magazine KULTURA serves as such, and in London there is the organization called the "Polonia Book Fund Limited." Both these centers are closely connected with special services from which they receive resources intended for material support for antisocialist organizations in Poland.

Even Beijing is playing an inflammatory role. Seeking to keep pace with its imperialist partners in fanning a conflict situation in Poland and in slander against the USSR, Chinese propaganda is singing along with the enemies of socialism, asserting that the destabilization of the situation in the country was connected not with actions by Solidarity leaders but with "Soviet interference."

The West's rightwing trade unions are ostentatiously interfering in internal Polish affairs. The U.S. AFL-CIO labor federation alone, as the U.S. press has reported, has smuggled to Solidarity modern printing equipment and communications facilities worth $250,000. Trade unions in the FRG, Japan and other bourgeois states have committed equally illegal acts. It is with this equipment that the Solidarity ring leaders have organized the production of over 2,000 publications and have flooded Poland with slanderous antisocialist and anti-Soviet literature.

Wide use is being made of Radio Liberty [RL], Radio Free Europe [RFE], Voice of America and others like these by international reaction. They are carrying out attacks against Poland's state and social system with the aim of influencing the course of events in the country and for transmitting coded or overt instructions to the enemies of People's Poland. In itself, the fact that RFE alone, which is a subsidiary of the CIA, has in recent months devoted at least 40 percent of its round the clock broadcasts to anti-Polish activity indicates the scale of the radio sabotage against the sovereign Polish state. And now RL and RFE, which broadcast from Munich, and moreover, other inflammatory "radio voices," using out-and-out lies and slander, are appealing to Poles not to carry out the authorities" instructions and are inciting them to strikes and other forms of sabotage. They are striving thereby to encourage and consolidate the forces which are continuing their subversive counterrevolutionary activity.

The creation of an alliance between internal Polish and external counterrevolution which developed on the soil of their common hatred for socialism, required resolute opposition from those forces of the Polish people who value the socialist future of People's Poland.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES NATO, WESTERN INTERFERENCE

LD212158 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 21 Dec 81

[By commentator Aleksandr Danilov]

[Text] According to press reports from Brussels, the NATO council of permanent representatives is holding regular weekly sessions reviewing the situation in Poland. What do those reports signify? Only the fact that this is another attempt by the NATO bloc aimed at influencing the course of events in the Polish People's Republic, at interfering in the affairs which are exclusively in the competence of the Polish nation. Manifesting in every way their solicitude over the situation in Poland, NATO stragegists aim at pushing the counterrevolution in Poland into new irresponsible acts. Even before this, the NATO bloc showed extraordinary activity, striving to complicate the situation in the Polish People's Republic and hoping to draw strategic advantages from the Polish crisis.

The special services of that military bloc have inspired such counterrevolutionary organizations as, for instance, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] even though Jacek Kuron liked to spread the idea that allegedly KOR arrived spontaneously on the scene in 1976. In fact, his organization was created in Geneva a year and a half before. The Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] [words indistinct] of the Polish People's Republic.

According to the Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME, the U.S. intelligence services (?communicated) with KPN through the (?emigre) radio station Radio Free Europe.

NATO special services in particular have increased their activities since the foundation of Solidarity. Extremists in that trade union were given material help immediately. The CIA (?alone) gave them printing and copying equipment to enable them to develop the leaflet war against the legal authorities. The trade union association AFL-CIO offered to play the role of a screen for U.S. intelligence, putting at the disposal of the CIA its foreign department. Material help from NATO special services also flowed through other channels: Polish emigre organizations, the British neo-fascists and West German revanchists, as well as other anonymous donors.

Over 400 anti-Polish centers have been created in the West, financed by NATO special services. Their task is to elaborate for the Polish counterrevolution the strategy and tactics for the overthrow of people's power.

Through Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations, professional spies in collaboration with professional propagandists have not only unleashed psychological warfare against Poland, but in fact directed Polish counterrevolution, suggesting suitable slogans and inciting concrete actions.

The Swiss NEUE ZUERCHER ZIETUNG wrote boastfully that the events in Poland could have taken another turn had not the Western radio stations constantly influenced them. Moreover, one must keep in mind that the facts cited are but the tip of an iceberg visible on the surface, that is, only the facts which have been proven and documented. However, NATO plans were not to be realized. This is why the steps taken in the Polish People's Republic to defend the legal order and to restore social order in the country evoked anxiety in NATO (?circles). The representatives of the aggressive Western bloc hastened to announce ostentatiously to the world that they were organizing a practically non-stop NATO session to discuss the situation in Poland.

TASS CARRIES REPORT ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD211550 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec, TASS -- A further stabilization in the country despite sporadic sallies by counterrevolutionaries who incite youth to take part in disturbances in some of the areas -- this is the overall situation in Poland for today. In many district and voivodship party committees workers' self-defence units are being self-actively set up, which provide active assistance to public order forces in normalizing public life. The Presidium of the League of the Country's Defence, whose membership is over 2.8 million, has launched an appeal to its members and to patriotic youth. In the name of the redemption of the socialist motherland, against any actions of hostile forces, it is necessary to assist in the complete compliance with the decisions of the Martial Council, the document says.

The Martial Council of National Redemption has issued an appeal to peasants, workers of state farms and members of cooperatives, stressing that sales of products of agricultural labour have become the imperative of the time and a patriotic duty of each farmer.

According to a report from an official spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry of Poland, almost all the coal mines and factories in the sector are engaged in normal work. Daily output of coal in Poland has practically reached the plan level.

Poland's organs of information have reported a reduction in the duration of curfew in 43 voivodships (it now lasts from 23 hours P.M. til 5 hours A.M.). These measures do not include Elblag, Katowice, Lublin, Szczecin and Wroclaw Voivodships where subversive elements from Solidarity, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and "confederates" continue to oppose the consistent implementation of the orders stemming from the martial law. Barricading themselves in the Katowice steel plant, militants from Solidarity, in a clear act of blackmail, threaten to explode the central furnaces with the reserves of oxygen and acetylene. In a bid to encourage themselves, the counter-revolutionaries have launched a subversive appeal: "The martial law frightens only the weak."

The Polish central television has exposed L. Moczulski, chief of the counterrevolutionary subversive organization Confederation of Independent Poland. It is pointed out that he was in direct contact with the U.S. administration, subversive centers and revisionist circles in the West. Moczulski was quoted as saying that it was necessary to annihilate the communists in Poland. The television stressed that the Confederation of Independent Poland has arms dumps, which were designed for the physical extermination of PUWP members. According to available information, the main center of the Confederation of Independent Poland is in Silesia.

Former Solidarity activists ever more often bitterly admit in Polish newspapers that they were puppets in the hands of counterrevolutionaries. K. Bogaciewicz, a member of the Solidarity Presidium in Rzeszow, said among other things: "The energy of the regional board was directed at political activities, at spreading misleading propaganda. More often than not the workers did not even want to read it. They were preoccupied with the crisis and anarchy. I was racking my brains trying to guess why all this talk about a new government, about confrontation was necessary? And I found an answer on learning from a letter that the father of the chairman of our board A. Kopaczewski had been after the war chief of a gang of terrorists and robbers, who killed people. Kopaczewski is motivated by the feeling of revenge, and he is trying to achieve what his father failed to. I know that common people are for socialism, that they do not want a change of the system. They hate counterrevolutionaries and black marketeers. I feel that only work and public discipline will bring us salvation and help translate our hopes into reality."

PRAVDA PUBLISHES ROUNDUPS OF COMMENT ON POLAND

16 December

PM211613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "In Defense of the People's Interests"]

[Text] The situation in Poland is attracting close attention from foreign statesmen, politicians and the mass media. A broad response was caused by the TASS statement in connection with the measures taken by the Polish Council of State for overcoming the critical situation, for the defense of law and of the restoration of public order in the country.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that the steps taken in Poland are, of course, its internal affair. The different interpretation of these events to which certain Western circles are resorting can only be evaluated as an attempt to interfere in affairs which are within the competence of the Poles themselves alone.

Hungary's MTI news agency stresses in its statement that Hungary's leading organs and Hungarian working people have perceived with understanding the measures taken in Poland with the aim of thwarting the counterrevolutionary plans, restoring calm and legality and defending socialism's gains. The MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian people express confidence that the cohesion and vigorous actions of Polish communists and true Polish patriots will bar the way to counterrevolution and will ensure a socialist solution to the Polish society's problems. In these difficult days of their history, the Polish people can confidently count on the fraternal solidarity and active support of Hungarian communists and the entire Hungarian people.

The measures taken in Poland to restore and consolidate public order and protect socialism reflect the determination of communists and all genuine patriots of People's Poland to defend the socialist fatherland against the intrigues of internal and external counter-revolution and to lead it out of crisis, ADN (the GDR) reports. The agency stresses that, in these days which are decisive not just for Poland, the GDR people express their indestructible solidarity with the fraternal Polish people and with all honest communists and genuine patriots in Poland in their struggle to consolidate the socialist system and, thereby, peace and security in Europe.

Reporting on the U.S. administration's reaction to events in Poland, the New York TIMES points out that Washington has "delayed" the making of decisions on food supplies to that country. Citing high-ranking State Department representatives, the newspaper writes that the United States will apply all possible diplomatic and economic pressure on Poland. The article notes the lack of agreement on reaction to the situation in that country between the United States and certain of its NATO allies.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has stated in Parliament: "We sincerely hope that the Polish Government and people will be able to solve their problems themselves. We shall adhere to a policy of strict nonintervention."

Official FRG Government spokesman K. Becker, setting out Chancellor H. Schmidt's position with regard to the events in Poland, noted that the chancellor considers it important that the "crisis in Poland should be under control." The FRG Government intends to continue a policy of strict nonintervention.

At an extraordinary session of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, Italian Foreign Minister Colombo stated that "Italy will maintain a position of strict nonintervention, confident that the solution to the grave problems facing Poland is to be found and implemented by the Poles themselves."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark decisively condemned the attempts by extremist Solidarity circles to carry out counterrevolution in the country by whipping up an atmosphere of anarchy in Poland. The accomplices of counterrevolution abroad, the statement stresses, cannot be permitted to use the events in Poland to whip up international tension and weaken security in Europe.

Japan's NIHON KEIZAI points out that the introduction of martial law on Polish territory is, in the conditions which have been created, the only way of preventing the country's disintegration as a result of certain trade union leaders' extremist activity.

The People's Party of Panama, Central Committee Secretary Gen Ruben Dario Sousa has stated, resolutely supports all measures now being undertaken by Poland's socialist forces to establish order in the country, overcome the crisis and rout the counterrevolutionary elements, which are receiving support from the West's most reactionary circles.

Reaction to Crackdown

PM211601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS roundup: "Rebuffing the Forces of Counterrevolution"]

[Text] 16 Dec -- The events of great importance which are taking place in Poland and the measures adopted by the Polish authorities to extricate the country from the state of crisis and restore public order are still a leading topic in the foreign press and in the statements of prominent figures in various countries.

The newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes that the step taken by the Polish Council of State in the cause of defending the country against the offensive by counterrevolution accords fully with the extraordinary situation which has arisen in Poland and creates the conditions for overcoming the profound social and economic crisis in Poland.

The Romanian public has followed with justified concern the pernicious activity of anti-socialist forces in Poland, which caused a profound disorganization of economic life and catastrophic consequences for the vital interests of the working people's masses in Poland, the newspaper SCINTEIA writes. The chaos in sociopolitical life was a serious threat to socialist building and to the cause of Poland's prosperity, freedom and independence.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], speaking in Bonn, expressed the hope that "as in the past, Poland will be able to decide independently what path it should follow in the future." H. Wehner, chairman of the SPD faction in the FRG Bundestag, called on West German politicians to avoid "public statements" and to display restraint in assessing the situation in Poland.

A statement from the German Communist Party Board Presidium notes that the development of events in Poland in recent months has given rise to growing concern not only among communists, but among broad strata of the FRG population. Everyone could see how irresponsible elements were pushing Poland toward catastrophe, making no secret of their intentions to undermine the foundations of the socialist system and ultimately eliminate socialism. Their actions entailed unpredictable consequences not only for Poland, but also for the cause of peace and security in Europe. The statement expresses the FRG communists' full support for all forces in Poland which adhere to socialism and which are waging the struggle to ensure that Poland remains a reliable link in the socialist community.

There is no doubt that elements hostile to socialism in Poland hoped, with the help of reactionary circles in the West, to achieve the total destabilization of the situation in the country and to eliminate the existing state system. These attempts were leading inevitably to the emergence of a crisis situation not only in Europe, but throughout the world, G. Shaffer, chairman of the British Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated. We are confident that the Polish working people, aware of the need for extraordinary measures, will be able to overcome the difficulties facing the country and rebuff extremist elements.

An Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo statement stresses the responsibility of the enemies of socialism for the situation created in Poland and expresses confidence that the Polish people will rebuff the forces of counterrevolution and resolve their problems on the path of socialism and peace -- problems which are of historic importance for the destinies of the Polish state.

The steps taken in Poland are its own internal affair, the prominent American historian G. Apteker stated. It has long been no secret, he said, that U.S. ruling circles have for some years been concentrating their subversive operations on Poland, counting on destabilizing and weakening the socialist community, which is the guarantee of peace and the people's security. The determination of the Polish people and the leadership to thwart counterrevolution's plans serves not only to strengthen the socialist system in Poland itself, but to consolidate world peace.

18 December

FM211435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report dated 17 December: "Against Political Adventurism"]

[Text] The situation in Poland and the measures being taken by the Polish state leadership to normalize the situation in the country are continuing to attract the attention of the world public and of foreign mass media.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out that extremist elements in Poland, relying on support from outside, have overstepped all permissible bounds in their antistate activities. Having now taken the initiative into their hands, Polish patriots and communists are resolving under difficult conditions tasks of historic significance for the destiny of the Polish state.

French Prime Minister P. Mauroy declared in the National Assembly that it is necessary to "make an honest assessment of the situation in Poland. The events which are now taking place in that country do not go beyond the national framework, and we wish them to remain as such."

Addressing a session of the European Parliament, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher avoided assessing the events in Poland, declaring that this was "purely an internal matter for Poland itself."

H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the party's Commission for International Relations, told the newspaper DIE WELT: "Those who really want the Polish people to keep their destiny in their own hands even under very difficult conditions must avoid anything that might turn Poland's internal problems into problems of East-West relations, with the danger of confrontation between them."

London THE TIMES admits that recently "Poland has been heading rapidly for disaster" and therefore the introduction of martial law "is not sufficient cause for accusations" against the Polish authorities. In a similar situation, the newspaper adds, many states would be forced to take similar measures to normalize the situation.

However, such an approach to assessing the Polish events does not suit certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, where they are gambling not only on exacerbating the situation in Poland but also on fueling international tension as a whole. This is evidenced, in particular, by the resolution adopted by the U.S. Congress which "condemns the actions of the Polish Government and its introduction of martial law." The very fact that this resolution was adopted represents gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and attests to the U.S. administration's desire to hinder the normalization process and the restoration of legality and order in Poland and to push for confrontation.

The events in Poland are its internal affair, the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS writes, emphasizing that the situation in the country is being normalized.

TASS CITES PAP REPORT ON AID FROM GDR, USSR

LD211612 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 21 Dec 81

["Assistance From USSR and GDR" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec (PAP) -- Poland's friends in neighbouring countries responded to a difficult economic situation and troubles of everyday life in this country. In the past few days, transports with gifts from the GDR and Soviet societies have been coming to Poland.

A dozen or so trucks with Christmas parcels for Polish children from crews of Moscow factories arrived here. Fifty lorries brought gifts of the Berlin SED organization for inhabitants of the Warsaw Voivodship.

Lorries with the first batch of washing powder and tinned vegetables and meat came to Szczecin from Rostock. A consignment of children's food and clothes arrived in Katowice on December 19 as assistance from the Halle region, with which the Katowice Voivodship has been cooperating in various ways for many years.

A convoy of 13 trucks arrived in Krakow in the morning of December 20 from the friendly Leipzig. They brought over 100 tonnes of flour, 36 tonnes of sugar, 28 tonnes of confectionery, 10 tonnes of canned meat and shoes as a gift of Leipzig for Krakow inhabitants.

Gifts from the society and factories in the GDR arrived in Pila, Opole and Zielona Gora and other cities.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPORTANCE OF COAL EXTRACTION

LD182336 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Coal -- Key Economic Lever" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec -- A total of 151 million tons of coal is envisaged to supply the Polish domestic needs in 1982, which will be more than this year, but still less than in 1979 and 1980, writes TRYBUNA LUDU today describing the coal balance as "one of the most essential factors" of the 1982 economic plan.

"Hence it is understandable why the mines were brought under military control in effect of the one of the first economic decisions following the proclamation of martial law."

An additional five million tons of coal for export would earn Poland 35-400 million dollars. The hard currency earned for additional coal exports would be used to buy raw and intermediate materials. "They would serve to rev up the economy, to give it impulses which would gradually set into motion more and more elements of the economic machinery," writes TRYBUNA LUDU and says in conclusion:

"This, alongside peace, order and discipline, is the principal condition of starting up the process of emergence from the economic crisis."

TASS REPORTS DETERIORATING SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD181546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 18 Dec (TASS) -- According to reports from journalists who have recently visited the Kosovo Autonomous Region (Yugoslavia), strikes have taken place there among workers and students. Fascist symbols were daubed on the building of the regional LCY committee in Pristina. According to the same sources, the security forces and militia blockaded student hostels and made arrests.

About 100 people were arrested for distributing anti-Yugoslav pamphlets and writing Albanian nationalist slogans on the walls of buldings in Prizren and neighboring villages. The exacerbation of the situation in Kosovo is leading to an intensification of friction in relations between the SFRY and Albania.

The same witnesses note that public order in the region is being maintained by army subunits and Yugoslav security forces.

TASS REPORTS ON KIDNAPPING OF GENERAL DOZIER

LD201512 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 20 Dec TASS -- The terrorists from the underground grouping "Red Brigades" continue to hold U.S. General James Lee Dozier, one of the commanding officers of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe's southern zone.

A few days ago four armed terrorists broke into the general's home in the city of Verona after he, having returned from a U.S. military base, had dismissed his bodyguards. After a brief shoot-out the terrorists forcibly put the wounded general into a box, loaded the box into a car and drove away.

The "Red Brigades" issued a statement saying that the organisation "is declaring war on NATO" and also calls for attacks "on American military bases."

The measures taken by the Italian authorities to trace the U.S. general have not yet produced any results: Dozier's whereabouts remain unknown.

FURTHER CHARGE LEVELED AT SWEDISH REPORTER

PM211017 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 December, Morning Edition, carries on page 5 an unattributed report, entitled "At the Foreign Ministry," on the USSR Foreign Ministry's statement to Swedish Ambassador C. de Geer regarding the activities of DAGENS NYHETER correspondent S. Teste in the USSR. IZVESTIYA reports that in addition to the misdemeanors mentioned in the referent item, S. Teste has been trying to "disseminate anti-Soviet materials on USSR territory."

PRAVDA CITES PAPANDREOU ON NATO, RDF, CYPRUS

PM180909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik report: "Statement by A. Papandreou"]

[Text] Athens, 11 Dec -- The operation of a number of provisions of the agreement on Greece's return to the NATO military organization signed last year has been suspended, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou stated on television on his return from Brussels, where he took part in the work of the NATO Military Planning Committee. The prime minister declined to explain what the government's next steps will be on this issue, referring to the country's "national interests."

For the first time in NATO's entire history, A. Papandreou noted, the committee session failed to publish a final communique since the Greek side refused to sign that document because it did not include a provision on security guarantees.

Touching on the question of the possible use of national territory by the American "Rapid Deployment Force," A. Papandreou stated that Greece will never support actions directed against countries with which it has friendly relations, in particular Arab states.

Concerning the Cyprus problem, the prime minister noted that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island is a prerequisite for its solution. As for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, he came out in support of the so-called "zero option," which, as is known, is proposed by the American administration.

PRAVDA NOTES OPPOSITION TO SPANISH NATO ENTRY

PM171627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports: "Spain and NATO"]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec (TASS) -- The democratic public in Spain have reacted with indignation and concern to the signing in Brussels of a protocol on the country's admission as a member of the North Atlantic bloc. This act is assessed here as a practical step by the NATO ruling clique, headed by the United States, to whip up international tension, spur on the arms race and complicate East-West dialogue. The Communist Party and other political, public and trade union organizations are active participants in the nationwide antiwar movement.

The protocol on Spain's admission to NATO must now be ratified by the parliaments of the bloc member countries. However, as observers note, a number of West European NATO states -- in particular Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece -- have reservations about the country's admission into the North Atlantic alliance. Washington is putting pressure on its allies on this question. As W. Bennett, U.S. permanent representative on the NATO Council, states, "Spain will become a full member of the bloc at the next NATO Council session."

Madrid, 11 Dec (correspondent V. Chernyshev) -- On the day representatives of the NATO member countries signed the protocol in Brussels on Spain's entry into the North Atlantic pact, in Madrid a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party presented at the Moncloa Palace, the government residence, a protest against the country's entry into NATO and a demand for a general referendum on this question. The documents were signed by 600,000 Spaniards. Earlier, a Spanish Communist Party delegation submitted a similar document with 500,000 signatures at the Moncloa Palace.

BREZHNEV WRITES PREFACE TO HIS UK BIOGRAPHY

LD171634 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 17 Dec 81

[All quotation marks are as received]

[Text] London, 17 Dec, TASS -- The "Pergamon Press" publishers has issued in the English language the book "L.I. Brezhnev: Pages From His Life." In his introduction "To the British Reader" Leonid Brezhnev writes:

"The time when the shaping of world politics was the exclusive domain of politicians has passed. The peoples living ever closer together on this planet want to assume responsibility for its future. It is therefore a matter of special urgency for us to know each other better and to be able to judge matters in an objective, unprejudiced way on the basis of first-hand information.

This book is about my life. But since my life is a part of the life of the Soviet people, I hope this biography will help British readers to gain a truer picture of Soviet realities and a better understanding of the Soviet people's views and aspirations.

"Despite the differences in their histories and present social systems, our two countries have for long been linked by traditions of exchange and intercourse. With the development of these traditions one naturally associates such great names as Shakespeare, Newton, Dickens, Faraday, Rutherford, Lomonosov, Tolstoy, Chekov, Mendeleyev, Pavlov, and many others. Today also, the Soviet and British peoples have a deep respect for an interest in the contribution that each country has made to the spiritual wealth of humankind.

We remember the time when our countries were allies in the struggle against the common enemy, when they fought shoulder to shoulder to rid Europe of fascism. People of my generation who took part in the second world war recall the sword that was forged in war-ravaged Coventry and presented to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad. We fully acknowledge the bravery of the British sailors who manned the convoys that broke through to Murmansk, defying the Nazi submarine blockade.

"In those days the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom were linked not only by a state treaty. This was a fighting alliance of the peoples. It was an historical example of their ability to unite their efforts in the face of great peril.

This example has lost none of its significance. On the contrary. Just think how much good could be done today if Britain and the Soviet Union were more often able to find a common language, especially over the problem of armaments. It is vitally important to stop the arms race in order to relax tension and avert the grave danger that threatens all countries.

The USSR has always duly appreciated Great Britain's role and place in world affairs and regarded relations with her as an important component of world politics."

"At one time Britain was our leading trade partner. A higher degree of cooperation between the USSR and the United Kingdom in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields would undoubtedly benefit both countries.

For this it is essential to overcome prejudice and achieve mutual understanding and trust.

Of all the reflections that this book may evoke it seems to me that the subject of peace is of particular importance. Thoughts of peace are always uppermost with Soviet people. It could not be otherwise in a country where there is virtually no family that did not lose close relatives in the past war. That is why our people can feel only indignation and bitterness when they hear talk of the "Soviet military threat."

"As chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR, I know, perhaps better than anyone else, our military strategic doctrine and actual military potential. And I can affirm with full responsibility that both are designed exclusively for defence. Our permanent aim is to stop preparations for war and achieve lasting peace. We hold out the hand of friendship to all those who are ready to work for peace. I am convinced that the common sense inherent in the British people must suggest that in this age of nuclear missiles peace, 'detente' and curbing the arms race are the primary and common concern of both our countries."

The official ceremony of presentation of the book "Leonid I. Brezhnev: Pages From His Life" was attended by MP's, noted public, political and trade union figures, members of the diplomatic corps, scientists, writers and journalists.

Robert Maxwell, chairman of the "Pergamon Press" expressed hope that the book will help the English readers to understand better Soviet realities, the views and aspirations of Soviet people. He pointed out that it is not the first book by General Secretary of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev or a book about his life and activities to have been issued by the publishing house. This, the head of the "Pergamon Press" said, is evidence of the enormous interest shown in Britain in the works by the most prominent political figure of the present.

International Lenin Peace Prize Laureate, writer James Aldridge described the publication of Leonid Brezhnev's biography in English as an important event. Such books contain priceless information about the life of the Soviet people and Soviet policy. He expressed confidence that the book "Leonid I. Brezhnev: Pages From His Life" will be attentively studied in Britain."

FRG'S KOSCHNIK AFFIRMS SOVIET PEACE MOVES

LD180034 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- "I am leaving your country being firmly convinced that the Soviet people is sincerely striving for the consolidation of peace in Europe and all over the world, for the widening of bilateral and broad international cooperation," President of the Bundesrat of the FRG Hans Koschnik told a TASS correspondent before taking a flight from Moscow.

"The reception accorded to Leonid Brezhnev in our country showed what a great interest in such cooperation with the Soviet Union exists in the FRG. We must set the example, despite the difference of social systems, of the way to cooperate ensuring a better future for our peoples. I visited the USSR so as to promote the attainment of this goal.

"On behalf of parliamentarians of my country, I can proclaim the readiness to contribute to the strengthening of ties between the peoples of the FRG and the USSR to a better mutual understanding between them," Hans Koschnik stressed in conclusion.

ZAGLADIN HAS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CP LEADERS

PM171503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (TASS) -- V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has had a meeting at the Communist Party of Austria [KPOE] Central Committee with F. Muhri, chairman of the KPOE; E. Scharf, H. Kalt and E. Wimmer, members of the KOPE Central Committee Politburo; and H. Steiner, member of the KPOE Central Committee Secretariat. Questions of the struggle for peace and against the danger of war, questions of interparty ties and other problems of mutual interest were touched on in the course of friendly talks.

PRAVDA REPORTS RECENT FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

PM171625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 11 Dec (TASS) -- On 5 and 8 December this year France carried out two further nuclear explosions at the nuclear firing range on Mururoa Atoll, which is located in the southern part of the Pacific. The French president's office has officially announced this.

U.S. TO CONTINUE ARMS FLOW TO ISRAEL DISPITE RIFT

LD211248 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 21 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, appearing on U.S. television, has described the family scandal that broke out in U.S.-Israeli relations as differences between very good friends. The secretary of state said Israel has been, is and will be a close friend of the United States. The "mild" pronouncements by Haig and other high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration have become official Washington's reaction to the impudently sharp attacks by Israeli Premier Begin who irritatedly announced after a Cabinet meeting the "annulment" of the Israeli-U.S. agreement on strategic cooperation.

The verbal quarrel is known to have been caused by the Israeli Knesset's decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights captured from Syria. That expansionist measure by Tel Aviv has aroused such a unanimous and firm condemnation on the part of the international community that the U.S. administration had to resort to diplomatic manoeuvring so as to dissociate itself if only in words from the high-handed and insolent ally. Washington expressed "surprise" over Tel Aviv's decision and announced "suspension" of the agreement on strategic cooperation. Seeking to reduce to the minimum the Arab countries' unfavourable reaction with regard to the interests of the United States, the U.S. representative at the UN Security Council voted for the resolution condemning Israel and demanding that the decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights be rescinded.

In actual fact, however, there are no causes for "surprise," and diplomatic manoeuvres are only indicative of Washington's hypocrisy and duplicity. Thus, Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon directly stated "confidence" that the USA knew of the annexation which was being prepared and which the Israeli Government planned out in principle long ago. That Washington knew about it is admitted by the U.S. press as well. Moreover, Tel Aviv's annexationist measure is a logical continuation of the course of aggression and expansion which Israel has been practising with regard to Arab neighbours for a long time already, and of the Camp David course and the agreement on strategic cooperation. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that the implementation of that course became possible only thanks to the broad military, financial and political support from the United States which together with its ally and assistant bear the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of Israeli reckless actions.

The U.S. administration officials immediately made it clear that differences between very good friends will not substantially tell on the main thing -- massive deliveries of modern U.S. weapons to Israel, weapons which are being used for piracy and aggression. It is evident that the true aims of U.S. imperialism and the ruling Zionist top line-up of Israel should be judged not from high-sounding phrases and theatrically "sharp" expressions within the framework of the "family quarrel" but from how the close Israeli-U.S. cooperation has developed and what concrete results it brings. The development of the situation in the Middel East irrefutably indicates that the cooperation is aimed first of all at establishing U.S. diktat in the area, brings destruction and death to the peoples of Arab countries, and runs counter to their aspirations and basic interests.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S.-ISRAELI MEMORANDUM

PM171211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Col Ye. Aleksandrov "International Notes": "Humoring...the Aggressor"]

[Text] Anything to keep the baby quiet.... This is the principle followed by the White House, which is doing everything it can to humor its "offspring" nursed in the Zionist den in the Near East. This factious "baby's" transatlantic patrons are prepared to give anything, even the most dangerous toys in the Pentagon's armory, to placate it.

The sale of U.S. AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the assassination of the Egyptian president, the U.S. administration's advances to the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf, and the West European states' support for the Saudi Arabian plan for a Near East settlement have made Israel very nervous. Tel Aviv has been heaping reproaches on Washington and accusing it of "betraying" the interests of the main U.S. ally in the region. Political statements by Israel's leaders have recently contained unambiguous reminders of who is the main defender of U.S. interests in the Near East.

In order to placate the irate "child," its solicitous "guardians" in the person of the Washington administration have begun a frantic search for ways to remedy Israel's neurasthenia. Late last week Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon went to Washington for consultations. An analysis of the results of his visit proves convincingly that the Pentagon is well versed in its patient's case history. Thus it did not take long to decide on a course of treatment. Waiting for the Israeli minister on his arrival in the United States was a document which had been carefully drawn up by U.S. politicians and given the high-sounding title "Memorandum of Mutual Understanding," spelling out the framework of "strategic cooperation" between the two countries. In the view of political observers, the alliance which has thus been enshrined is to be a prelude to further acts of aggression by Israel and its transatlantic patrons.

This document is aimed at making Israel a powerful Pentagon springboard in the Near East. According to the memorandum, it is planned to move more U.S. tanks and aircraft into Israeli territory and to stockpile sophisticated weaponry. Under the document's provisions, not only Israeli airspace and waters but Israeli soil are henceforth to be the arena for future U.S.-Israeli joint military exercises.

The Reagan administration sees the constant strengthening of Israel's military potential as one of the main ways of extending its own military presence in a region on which the prosperity of the U.S. monopolies largely depends. It is planned to put the most modern hardware -- including the M-60 tank, the main U.S. battle tank for the last 10 years, and more than 150 F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft -- at the Israeli military's disposal. In its sinister plans the Pentagon is already "acting out" future battles in this part of the world. At U.S. insistence Israel plans to create military hospitals with 8,000 beds in case of a conflict in the Near East.

By knocking together a military strike force in the middle of the Near East, Washington hopes to frighten the neighboring Arab countries into living in accordance with the U.S. scenario. In the judgement of Pentagon experts the bases created in Israel will enable the U.S. Armed Forces to reach Dhahran (Saudi Arabia's main oil-producing region) in 3 days overland, and Kuwait in 36 hours.

The Washington strategists' policy is entirely consistent with the aggressive intentions of Israel, which has long since turned from being simply a spoiled child to being a hardened criminal. Tel Aviv's "hawks" plan to use U.S. military assistance to carry out their own expansionist plans. They are still obsessed with the idea of creating a "greater Israel," which they plan to bring about with the help of military force.

So the "medicine" given to the Israeli defense minister during his recent Washington visit worked. The "patient" is feeling better. According to reports from Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin has abruptly altered the tone of his statements to Washington and was fulsome in his praise of the memorandum, calling it "a very important step for Israel." M. Begin's spirits have now picked up so much that local doctors speak of discharging him early from the hospital where he is being treated for a broken hip.

The sigh of relief heaved by the Israeli Government has turned into exultation. After all, the ministers had good cause. According to a UPI report, at the Israeli side's insistence a secret clause was written into the memorandum obliging the Pentagon to furnish the Israeli Ministry of Defense with intelligence data and photographs taken from U.S. spy satellites. It is not hard to guess that the Israelis are most interested in such intelligence on neighboring Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Egypt. For some time now the Pentagon has had complaints from its Tel Aviv colleagues that Israeli spy planes are unable to efficiently monitor Syrian territory due to Syria's antiaircraft missiles.

The U.S. strategists' good turn could cost the Arab peoples dear, not least the Lebanese people, who are constantly on the receiving end of Israeli artillery.

Israel's recent attempts to turn its guns on Syria pose a real threat. Lastly, a serious threat now hangs over the Palestinian resistance movement.

The new U.S.-Israeli deal in Washington has caused a storm of indignation in Arab countries. Expressing Arab public opinion, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the United States has no right to act as an intermediary in settling the problems of the Near East since following the conclusion of the strategic cooperation pact with Israel the United States has become one of the sides directly involved in the conflict.

Under the circumstances the dangerous schemes of the Israeli aggressors and their U.S. patrons must be foiled by the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the Arab east.

U.S. 'HYSTERIA' SCREENS ANTI-LIBYAN PREPARATIONS

Andreyev Commentary

LD202144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. anti-Libyan campaign has assumed a truly hysterical dimension. U.S. press and television have been outbidding each other in relating details to make one shudder about the intensive search for the terrorist groups who, according to their claims, have infiltrated the United States from Libya to assassinate senior officials of the U.S. administration including President Reagan. Protection of the leadership of the country has been stepped up and measures taken restricting the entry of tourists to the White House. The State Department has ordered the recall of U.S. citizens from Libya and is preventing travel there.

What are the aims of the United States in this noisy anti-Libyan campaign which has been propagating one absurd illusion after another. This propaganda campaign [words indistinct] is calculated to screen actions which the United States is preparing. According to the U.S. magazine [name indistinct] various possible plans to liquidate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, have been under discussion at CIA headquarters for a long time. But the CIA from the outset has wanted to tarnish the reputation of the Libyan leader. With the assistance of the Israeli intelligence service it has fabricated the absurd story of (?hit squads) which Libya is sending to the United States.

There is no doubt that Washington is trying to create a situation in the country to make Americans accept any measure which the United States might take against Libya. The U.S. administration has discussed the question of severing diplomatic relations with Libya and stopping the import of Libyan oil and [words indistinct]. Furthermore, information leaked to the press says that the possibility of carrying out military operations against Libya is being discussed in Washington and, in particular, of dealing a blow to Libyan oil resources with the help of B-52 bombers which recently bombed practice targets along the Egyptian-Libyan borders.

The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, announced that the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean is fully prepared to evacuate American citizens from Libya if necessary. History knows full well what this means. The United States has often carried out hostile acts against independent and sovereign states behind excuses like this. It is worth mentioning that the United States, while intimidating Libya, has been enticing Sudan against Libya. For some time now, Sudan has been following the bandwagon of U.S. policy. In this connection, the recent threats by Sudanese President Numayri about starting a preventive war against Libya are a blatant provocation.

While widening the scope of the anti-Libyan campaign and gaining the collaboration of others, the United States hopes to intimidate Libya and force it to deviate from the firm and stubborn path of struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. But the plans of these forces are doomed to failure. The Libyan people's (?determination) to confront the U.S. military and political pressures receives broad support from all the progressive forces in the world and from the countries of the socialist community, including the Soviet Union.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Article

PM211517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Gennadiy Musayelyan article under "Events and Opinions" rubric: "A Plot With a Smokescreen"]

[Text] As NEWSWEEK has noted, U.S. statemen's asides sometimes say more than their legnthy speeches. An incident involving H. Kissinger prompted this verdict. After returning from a trip to the Near East, where he had met with Egyptian President as-Sadat for the first time, the then U.S. secretary of state held a press briefing. Officially describing As-Sadat as a leader who was perhaps attractive to the West, Kissinger remarked significantly: "And we thought him a clown...."

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then. But recently, answering a question on the increasingly ominous situation in the Near East, Kissinger again resorted to an aside: "In any event Haig will really have to sweat for his money," he remarked.

What did he have in mind? You do not need superior insight to see that. The U.S. press, radio and television are doing their utmost to fuel hysteria against Libya and making this the main event of the day. What things they are attributing to it! For example, the Philadelphia BULLETIN disclosed that Al-Qadhdhafi is on the point of signing a treaty with Moscow which would "allow the Russians to use a port on the Libyan coast and airbases in remote desert regions." In turn, a UPI correspondent described "secret plans" for a Libyan attack on Egypt and Sudan. Finally, a story that Libyan leader M. al-Qadhdhafi has turned to terrorists for help in assassinating the U.S. President and members of his family has received intensive attention.

What about facts? Of course there are none, since they simply do not exist. Nevertheless, Washington is conducting an unrpecedented concentration of U.S. military forces in the Near East.

The U.S. administration has decided to ban the country's citizens from traveling to Libya and has ordered Americans there to "leave" that Arab state as quickly as possible." The White House itself has been turned into a fortress and marksmen are posted on its roof around the clock.

But even the Washington POST has had to admit that "intelligence circles are expressing justified doubts regarding this whole story." FBI officials were surprised, CBS notes, when the State Department began to claim that there was very weighty "evidence" of a "Libyan plot." The New York TIMES stresses in an editorial that Reagan's statement on the preparation of an "attempt on his life" has "provoked fears among Americans that this might be a manipulation of public opinion to justify action against Libya. As a result, the United States may earn a reputation for "crying wolf"....

Some days ago R. Reagan held an emergency session of the U.S. National Security Council in which Secretary of State A. Haig participated. Commenting on this, an ABC TV commentator stressed that "sanctions" will be taken against Libya in the near future, although it is not yet known what form they will take -- economic, political or military.

The comment should be clarified: The United States is already applying "sanctions" against Libya on a broad scale. You only have to recall the U.S. fighters' armed attack on Libyan aircraft, the Bright Star maneuvers and the plans to eliminate M. al-Qadhdhafi.

Replying to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL's questions, the leader of the Libyan revolution stated that "it is also a fact that the CIA has tried to assassinate me."

The whole phenomenon seems to be expressed in a nutshell in the fabrications about Libyan terrorists and at the same time the very specific plans to eliminate M. al-Qadhdhafi. The crux of the matter is that the main source of organized terrorism is the United States itself. The sensational facts recently described by the Italian newspaper L'UNITA are further convincing evidence of this.

For a long time (Kokhur Ali), an alleged Libyan terrorist, figured among the terrorists involved in the kidnapping and assassination of A. Moro, foremer head of the Italian Government. Imagine the public's surprise when it emerged that this name concealed a U.S. citizen called Ronald Stark -- a U.S. intelligence staffer. As far back as 1960 he was arrested by the authorities in Bologna and was found to have ties with Curcio, the founder of the "Red Brigades." But for some reason Stark was freed soon after his arrest. And here is a new trace of him....

Is it not "facts" like these on which are based the frequently repeated U.S. propaganda of the story of Libya's imagined links with terrorists?

However, it is clear to any unbiased person that the U.S. accusations against Libya are no more than a smokescreen. Washington is producing it so as to hide somehow its own sinister preparations. The current anti-Libyan hysteria is merely the latest link in the plot against that sovereign state. And even many U.S. press organs are forced to admit this. "In recent months," commentator H. Johnson writes in the Washington POST, "this campaign has become fiercer and has intensified and the threats against Libya have increased. All this is reminiscent of the anti-Cuban campaign when the Bay of Pigs invasion and the attempt on F. Castro's life were being prepared."

Also involved in implementing provocations against Libya is Israel, which has concluded an agreement with Washington on "strategic cooperation." AFP reports from Jerusalem that M. Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, has stated that Tel Aviv has offered two African states Israeli Air Force assistance for an attack on Libya. This move, the Communist Party leader said in the Knesset, was made during a recent secret trip by Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon to a number of African countries, including South Africa.

In whipping up an atmosphere of war hysteria and issuing overt threats against Libya, the United States is striving to compel the former to renounce its anti-imperialist course and keen criticism of the separate Camp David agreements between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. At the same time, the aim is being pursued of weakening the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which includes Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO. At a meeting in Aden they expressed the resolve to seek to formulate a specific action program so as to thwart the treacherous plot of the United States and its allies in the Near East.

There is every justification for such an evaluation. If you connect the anti-Libyan orgy with Washington's sale of the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. establishment of military bases in Oman and Somalia, the planned arms deliveries to Egypt and Sudan and the agreement to deploy the notorious "multinational forces" in the Sinai, you may conclude with complete justification that preparations are underway to establish direct U.S. military domination over the Arab world and primarily over its oil regions.

There can be no doubt of the urgency of posing the question in this way. Speaking on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger again tried to turn all the Near East realities upside down. In essence, his comments boiled down to saying that, despite the Arabs' broad opposition, the United States will build up its military forces in the region within the framework of the "strategic alliance" with Israel.

The Near East is now a powder keg. And if it explodes in the future, the culprit for all this will be none other than the U.S.-Israeli syndicate. Addressing a dinner in honor of President 'A. 'A. Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "And, in general, I believe that there has been no period in history when the policy of states and the fates of whole peoples on all continents have been manipulated as shamelessly and cynically or with such frank egoism as imperialism's aggressive forces are doing now."

This characterization gives a most precise assessment of Washington's criminal game in the already explosive Near East.

ALGERIA BACKS LIBYA IN FACE OF U.S. 'THREAT'

PM181633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Public Is on the Alert"]

[Text] London, 13 Dec -- Britain's THE OBSERVER writes that the impression is being created that the United States is preparing for decisive actions against Libya which do not rule out a military strike against that country. The loud accusations being heard from Washington remind some observers of the anti-Castro campaign launched by the United States during the preparations for the invasion of Cuba at Playa Giron.

Algiers, 13 Dec -- Algeria will not remain indifferent to the threat of overt U.S. intervention in Libya, says a statement by an Algerian Foreign Ministry official spokesman distributed by APS. The document expresses solidarity with Libya and stresses that the policy of blackmail being pursued by the United States with regard to that country threatens the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA IN MOSCOW

LD172345 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] In Moscow a top official of the Soviet Communist Party, Boris Ponomarev, has met the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Sam Nujoma. The SWAPO leader spoke of the struggle of Namibians for the withdrawl of South African occupational troops and the formation of independent and democratic Namibia. He said that South Africa was trying to prevent the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. The participants in the meeting denounced both Africa's policy of terror against Angola and other independent states in the south of the continent.

SOVIET WARSHIPS END VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE PORT

LD180606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2054 GMT 17 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent V. Osipov]

[Text] Maputo, 17 Dec (TASS) -- The official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique by a detachment of Soviet warships ended today under the command of Rear Admiral G.I. Semenov. Hundreds of people gathered at the embarkment of the port of Maputo and warmly saw off the Soviet sailors from the large antisubmarine vessel "Tallinn" and the frigate "Letuchiy."

The messengers from the land of the soviets spent 5 memorable days in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During this time numerous meetings with workers, working people, and soldiers of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces [FPLM] were held. The Soviet ships were visited by the commanders of the FPLM headed by the minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, A. Chipande, and deputies of the republic's National Assembly. In the comments left by the guests in the visitors book, profound respect is expressed for the Soviet people and the CPSU. The identity of aims of our two peoples in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress is emphasized.

The Soviet sailors went on excursions around the town, took an active part in evenings of Soviet-Mozambique friendship, and gave several amateur artistic concerts in one of the clubs of the Mozambican capital.

The visits by the Soviet warships to the People's Republic of Mozambique are clear evidence of the strengthening friendship which exists between the peoples, parties and governments of our countries, A. Chipande, minister of national defense, stressed in his address to the crew of the large antisubmarine vessel "Tallinn."

AFRICAN STATES DECRY U.S. BACKING FOR S. AFRICA

PM171401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Turning Their Backs"]

[Text] The conference on coordinating the economic development of independent countries in southern Africa has met in the city of Blantyre in Malawi. Taking part in it were the conference's nine member states and representatives of Western powers and of a number of international organizations. The aim of the association, which comprises Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, is to develop regional cooperation. By strengthening economic ties these countries are trying to reduce their economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa.

The conference's activities are a source of considerable displeasure to Pretoria. But the racists are even more irritated by the desire of this new organization -- founded just 18 months ago -- to examine economic questions in close connection with the overall political situation in the south of the continent.

This trend was also clearly in evidence in the Blantyre talks. Expressing the general consensus, K. Musokotwane, Zambian minister of finance, pointed out that the conference is not a political organization, but "economics cannot develop in a political vacuum." The conference's concluding statement noted the concern "at the activities of the Republic of South Africa aimed at destabilizing the region." A document expressing the hope that "in the near future Namibia will gain independence and will be able to become the organization's 10th member" was also adopted.

This resolution incensed Washington as much as the Republic of South Africa. "We hope the organization will stay out of politics, otherwise we will have to review our attitude toward it," F. (Ruddi), leader of the U.S. delegation at the talks, said. The United States has made it plain that U.S. financial aid is conditional upon the young African states' docility. By twisting their arm this way the United States wants to get them to abandon their support for national liberation movements and to stop criticizing the racist regime.

The outburst by the racists' patrons has once again demonstrated that the United States openly champions the interests of the Republic of South Africa. Characteristically, Washington's stance failed to find support even among its West European partners. "The European Economic Community opposes the destabilizing role of the Republic of South Africa, including its invasion of Angola," M. (Fole), head of the EEC delegation, said.

Summing up the meeting, one of the African participants pointed out: "The Americans are turning their backs on us." He is right. The Washington administration has long since "turned its back" on the African countries, turning instead to the Republic of South Africa. The U.S. policy of unconditional support for the apartheid regime is spurring on the racists' aggressiveness and making the situation in the south of the continent considerably more complicated.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS 'PLOTS' AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

PM171207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin report under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Operation Leopard"]

[Text] Maputo -- It was the hour before dawn when the sky had still not pulled back the mantle of night and the long shadows on the ground resembled the bodies of snakes slithering out of the bush. (Izabel), (Nedi) and (Manyasse) -- three young peasant women -- were returning from the cooperative farm field, the (Mashamba). Suddenly a group of armed men jumped out of the bushes onto the road. They surrounded the women and after a brief interrogation (they were trying to find out the whereabouts of the families of the region's administrative leaders) with the professionalism of butchers they cut off their ears....

This crime was one of many on the "work record" of the bandits operating on the territory of Mozambique under the widely billed sign of the "National Resistance Movement" [NRNM]. The Mozambique press has recently published reports and commentaries not only showing the true face of those who make themselves out to be the "ideological opponents" of the people's power but also tracing the direct link between the counterrevolutionary riffraff and the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The facts attest irrefutably that under present conditions international imperialism, operating through Pretoria, is using the MRNM as the main instrument for political destabilization and the undermining of the economy of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They want to turn it from its chosen path and force it to renounce the pursuit of an active anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy and support for the national liberation movement in the region.

The "godfather" of the MRNM gang was none other than Ian Smith, the Rhodesian racists' ringleader. Back when the inevitability of the victory of the people of Zimbabwe in the struggle for freedom, which Mozambique helped in every way, became clear, specially selected men began to be trained in Rhodesian camps under the leadership of commando instructors and intelligence officers to carry out "special assignments" in the future.

They were recruited from among the "unemployed" punitive troop members of the Portuguese colonial army and former informers of the fascist secret police, deserters and all sorts of traitors and criminals who had fled to Rhodesia to escape justice in Mozambique. The Mozambique millionaire Jorge Jardim, who emigrated after the victory of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), "worked" in close contact with Smith.

When it became clear in early 1980 that the days of colonial Rhodesia were numbered and the MRNM was faced with the immediate prospect of losing all its rear arms supply bases and all financial support, a rescuing hand was extended from the Republic of South Africa.

"Fresh cadres" poured into the MRNM: crack punitive detachments of the "selous schouts," disbanded in Zimbabwe and also redeployed in the Republic of South Africa, and finally the remains of Muzorewa's so-called "auxiliary army," numbering about 5,000 men. They have been stationed in the northeast Transvaal in the immediate vicinity of the meeting point of the borders of the Republic of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and they are kept in a state of full combat readiness to invade on a signal from the South African command.

Meanwhile an undeclared war is underway against Mozambique. As well as the above-mentioned Jarim, Orlando Cristina, Ivo Fernandes, Domingos Aruca and other fascist counterrevolutionaries with headquarters in Lisbon, London, Madrid and Paris act as its "ideological leaders." The enemies of the Mozambique people set themselves the task of aggravating the country's economic difficulties by every means, destabilizing the situation there and intimidating the population.

And in Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia provinces groups of saboteurs sent in are burning cooperative stores, trampling crops, blowing up hospitals and murdering entirely innocent people. Communications linking Mozambique and Zimbabwe are a special target for the MRNM. The South African newspaper the CAPE TIMES let slip that the Republic of South Africa has its own special "personal" interest in this. The point is that a large proportion of Rhodesian freight used to pass through Mozambique ports. Then the situation changed and Rhodesia began to use the South African infrastructure. The Republic of South Africa, the CAPE TIMES reveals, is trying come what may to force Zimbabwe to preserve its former system and refuse to transport commodities via Mozambique.

Let us add that the South African racists are being actively assisted by a "fifth column" operating in Zimbabwe and consisting of members of Smith's Rhodesian Front Party. The newspaper THE HERALD, published in Salisbury, reports that Rhodesian front member Bill (Irvin) recently made provocative allegations in parliament concerning the "unreliability" of Mozambique ports and railroads and demanded that Zimbabwe go begging to the Republic of South Africa to resolve Zimbabwe's transportation problems.

Is this not a unique division of roles: While the MRNM bandits, on orders from their South African masters, blow up Mozambique bridges and derail trains, a public platform is given to Bill (Irvin), a supporter of the apartheid regime, who complains of the "lack of stability" in Mozambique . . . .

The "resistance movement" now serves the aggressive goals of the rulers of the Republic of South Africa, who are pursuing a policy of terror and gangsterism with respect to sovereign African states, including Mozambique. Here we cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that this subversive activity has been considerably stepped up since the U.S. Reagan administration proclaimed the notorious doctrine of "combating international terrorism" and openly stated Washington's "friendly feelings" for the Republic of South Africa.

It was established during the sessions of a military revolutionary tribunal in Maputo that one of the captured bandits, (Kumalo), had been recruited to the MRNM by South African intelligence. He was supplied with weapons and explosives and dispatched to Mozambique with instructions to commit acts of terrorism against that country's leaders.

Another agent of the South African secret service -- (Kau) -- crossed the Mozambique border on six occasions and handed his bosses a diagram showing the location of the buildings where political emigres from South Africa were living in tne Maputo suburb of Matola. The South African commandos who made an armed night attack on these buildings killed their inhabitants. It was established that Pretoria's U.S. partners had known in advance of this act.

Thus the threads leading from the CIA and the racist intelligence service are woven into a single dirty tangle of plots, blackmail and sabotage against Mozambique, perpetrated through the agency of puppets recruited to the MRNM.

Units of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces, the national security organs and border detachments, with the local population's support, have dealt a series of crushing blows to the counterrevolutionary gangs. In the mountain region of Sitatonga in Manica Province the successfully executed Operation Leopard ended in the defeat of major enemy forces. Several hundred bandits were killed and wounded, and prisoners and trophy weapons with the brand marks of the Republic of South Africa and NATO countries were seized.

The complexities of the total elimination of the gangs are connected with the fact that they have hidden in depopulated regions where the mountainous and forested terrain complicates the possibilities for maneuvering and using equipment. The main thing is, however, that the MRNM enjoys broad support from the Republic of South Africa and its cadres and weapons. "The enemy is strong, but he can and must be conquered," the newspaper NOTICIAS writes.

Operation Leopard continues.

CHAD COUNTERATTACKING; PEACEKEEPING FORCE FORMED

PM161019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec, TASS -- AFP reports that subunits of the Chad Allied National Army have mounted a counteroffensive against the detachments of former defense minister Habre, thwarting their attempt to seize the population point of Oum Hadjer. Government troops are attacking from three salients with a view to liberating the city of Abeche from Habre's gangs which are operating from Sudanese territory. The aim of the offensive, Chad Minister of State for National Defense Adoum Togoi has reported, is to establish full control over all the country's eastern regions.

Cotonou, 8 Dec -- In accordance with the OAU decision and the accord with the Chad Provisional Government of National Unity, troop subunits from the African states are being sent to this country, OAU Secretary General E. Kokjo has stated here. Peacekeeping forces for Chad are being formed from these subunits.

MOSCOW RECEPTION MARKS BENIN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM151019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- (D. Dokhu), charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Benin in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on 30 November to mark the national holiday.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

ATTEMPTED COUP REPORTED IN DOMINICA

LD201738 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 20 Dec, TASS -- Last night a coup d'etat was attempted in Roseau, capital of the island state of Dominica in the Caribbean.

A group of armed persons, members of the so-called "security forces" disbanded by the current government, attempted to seize the police headquarters and the prison house in which Patrick John, former prime minister of Dominica, is kept. His regime was overthrown by the rebellious people in 1979.

Fire was exchanged and the attack repelled. Three people were killed and about ten wounded, among them the island's police commissioner. Mary Charles, prime minister of Dominica, said in an address to the population of the country that there are close links between the latest abortive coup and two previous ones, which took place last spring and in which mercenaries from the United States took part. The government is in full control of the situation in the country, the prime minister said. The police are tracking down the attackers and detaining suspects.

BARKAUSKAS INTERVIEWED ON PERU, ECUADOR VISIT

PY180059 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation's official visit to Ecuador and Peru has just ended. Our correspondent interviewed Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, who said this: During the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to Peru and Ecuador, we met with Peruvian President Belaunde Terry and Ecuadorean President Hurtado Larrea. Questions of bilateral relations were closely examined, as well as international questions. The importance of cooperation between the respective congresses and our parliament was recognized and I am pleased to point out that the meetings were very useful and quite fruitful.

Answering a question of our correspondent about the significance of parliamentary relations, Barkauskas said: Parliaments play a relevant role these days. With the worsening of international tensions, parliaments can be an active force to bring about a lessening of those tensions, an improvement of mutual understanding among peoples, a climate of tranquillity for people all over the world. Our Peruvian and Ecuadorean hosts were told that the Soviet Union is implementing the foreign policy program drafted at the 26th CPSU Congress, and is taking new initiatives to halt the arms race and to prevent a nuclear war.

During our visit to Peru and Ecuador, we met not only with outstanding political personalities and leaders of those countries but also with common people. In these meetings we received expressions of affection for our country, its peaceful policies, its wishes for people to live in a climate of peace and raise their families in tranquillity while working for the good of coming generations. We had many friendly contacts in those countries, but what impressed us most was the meeting at the Lima city hall where the key to the city and a guest of honor certificate were given to us as representatives of the Soviet people. We consider that gesture as an expression of the friendly sentiments Peruvians have toward our country and the Soviet people.

Barkauskas said in conclusion that he wanted to take the occasion to express our great satisfaction with Peru's and Ecuador's well-being and our deep gratitude for the hospitality and cordiality extended to our delegation throughout our visits. We would also like to wish more progress, well being and happiness to the Peruvian and Ecuadorean presidents and peoples.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON BIRTHDAY

Party, Government Leadership

LD181908 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of congratulations addressed to Leonid Brezhnev by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

"Dear Leonid Ilich,

On your 75th birthday we extend to you, our comrade and friend, the warmest greetings and congratulate you on the high award conferred by the motherland.

The major milestones in the Soviet history of our country are also milestones of your biography. Collectivisation, industrialization, the creation of the foundations of socialism -- to all these great and unprecedented accomplishments Leonid Brezhnev, a communist of the Leninist school, has contributed his share of work. It was already then that your gift as an outstanding political leader was revealed. You have also had a full share of combat experience. From the first tragic day of the war to the glorious day of victory you were in the ranks of the army in the field and heroically fought with the Hitler invaders. [as received] Participation in the restoration of the national economy, the legendary virgin land epopee, the organization of the world's first space studies, and other great accomplishments became remarkable stages of your life.

You began your working life 60 years ago. It is for 50 years now that you have been in the ranks of the Communist Party. And how true are your words: "...Every day of my life is inseparable from the past and present deeds of our Communist Party, our Soviet state".

You, an outstanding son of the Soviet people, have always displayed concern about the people's welfare. Behind each question you see the interests of people and you teach others the same approach.

You, Leonid Ilich, have the art of bringing together people, of attuning them to good collective work. You possess a rare talent to notice the abilities of every comrade and to find the best use for them.

In dealing with problems you avoid unnecessary haste and try to get down to the heart of the matter. You combine deep ideological devotion and dedication to the Marxist-Leninist ideals with an irreconciliable attitude to any conservatism, to stagnation. This gives a constant creative impetus to the work of the CPSU Central Committee and the activities of our entire party.

It is for 17 years now that you have been making a determining contribution to the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

To you, Leonid Ilich, goes the historic credit for overcoming subjectivism and voluntarism, for creating a healthy moral and political atmosphere in the party and in the country. A considerate attitude to people, intolerance of any injustices, trust and exactingness, a businesslike manner and bold quests -- such is the style which is dominant in our society. This style is rightly associated by the communists, with your activities, Leonid Ilich.

Extensive measures, aimed at the further development of the Soviet state system and deepening socialist democracy, have been carried out at your initiative. All this was reflected in the 1977 Constitution of the USSR which can be characterised with good reason as an outstanding democratic document of our time.

The directives you put forward for the intensification of industry and agriculture, for enhancing the efficiency of production and raising the cultural standard of work to a qualitatively new level have become a platform of action for all working people. It is well known what importance you attach to increasing the cultural wealth of society, to creating the most favourable conditions for the development of science, culture and art.

In the course of decades, you have been giving great attention to the defence capacity of our state and have seen to it as chairman of the Defence Council that the peaceful work of the Soviet people, its friends and allies is reliably ensured.

Hundreds of millions of people in all continents know you well as an advocate of peace and friendship between the peoples. You are the architect of the peace programmes of the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU which open up new horizons in world politics. There is no other statesman and political leader today who has done as much as you for strengthening peace. The policy of relaxation of international tension, which is associated with your name, and your tireless and selfless struggle against the threat of a world nuclear-missile war have the full support of Soviet people and the broad understanding of all peoples of the world.

What you have done and continue to do daily for the prosperity of our great motherland, for the triumph of the ideas of communism, is invaluable. At the 26th Congress of the CPSU you set new tasks before the communists, before all Soviet working people. Food, energy and other programmes are being drawn up to overcome the existing difficulties and effectively promote the welfare of the people and its happiness.

Expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the communists of our country, of all Soviet people, we wish you with all our hearts, dear Leonid Ilich, good health, inexhaustible energy and high spirits. We are confident that your political wisdom, your rich experience as a leader will continue to serve the interests of our party and the people, the cause of peace and social progress.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
The Council of Ministers of the USSR

AUCCTU, Komsomol, Government

LD190708 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- "A major stage in the existence of the Soviet state -- the building of developed socialism and the further growth of the economic and defence potential of the country -- is associated with your name," says a message of greetings sent to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birth by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on behalf of the 130 million members of the Soviet trade unions.

Your road in life from a metal worker to the leader of a great country is understandable, close and dear to every working man, the telegram says. Your persevering and multifaceted activities are a remarkable example of Bolshevik fervour and conviction in the struggle for the ideals of the working class.

The Komsomol sent sincere greetings, like a son would to his father, to Leonid Brezhnev. You are for the younger generation a model of staunchness, courage and ability to defend the socialist homeland. We learn from you love of the homeland, honesty, whole-hearted generosity and dignity.

Leonid Brezhnev's constant attention to the development of science in the USSR and to the extension of international cooperation in science for peaceful purposes and his personal contribution to the progress of Marxist-Leninist theory and to the study of the outstanding problems of socialism and world politics are pointed out by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences in a telegram of greetings to the jubilee-maker.

A message of greetings sent by the Ministry of Defence of the USSR on behalf of the entire personnel of the Armed Forces to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of his 75th birthday and the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the fourth "Gold Star" medal of Hero of the Soviet Union to him stresses the jubilee-maker's contribution to the enhancement of the councty's defence capability, to the comprehensive development of the army and the navy and to the strengthening of the combat alliance of the fraternal armies of socialist countries. "Your feat-of-arms during the years of the Great Patriotic War, in which you fought from the first day to the last, is inscribed in gold letters in the heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces," the message says.

Heartfelt messages of greetings have been sent to Leonid Brezhnev by the Central Committees of the communist parties, the governments and the parliaments of all the 15 union republic of the USSR and by the city party committees and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

Socialist Countries

LD182318 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- Leaders of fraternal parties, heads of state and government of countries of the socialist community cordially congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on his 75th birthday and the award to him of the Order of Lenin and the fourth medal "Gold Star" of Hero of the Soviet Union. They honoured him as loyal son of the Soviet people; outstanding Marxist-Leninist; worthy successor and continuer of Lenin's great cause; one of the most outstanding leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of the international communist and working class movement; tireless fighter for peace, detente and friendship among nations.

A telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, says, in part: In our troubled times, when imperialism by its policy of the arms race, military blackmail, violence and terror is trying to hamper the development of the world revolutionary process, the CPSU and the Soviet Union "raise higher the banner of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations, rallying all progressive and peaceful forces of the world."

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and other leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the communists and people of their country highly assessed Leonid Brezhnev's activities and expressed gratitude for his "exceptionally important contribution to the strengthening of the might of the socialist community, to the development of friendship among nations."

"The SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR are comrades-in-arms and friends for all time," says the telegram signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. "Our party and our people will never forget what heroic exploits have been performed by the Soviet people and what sacrifices were made by it so that our people after the routing of Hitler fascism could make a fresh start and build socialism. Uncountable are the manifestations of proletarian internationalism, fraternal solidarity and assistance that were given to us by the Soviet Union."

Warm congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev and good wishes on his birthday came from other socialist countries.

Western Communist Parties

LD200110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 19 Dec 81

["Comrades in the Struggle Congratulate Leonid Brezhnev" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev he continues to receive cordial fraternal greetings from communist and workers' parties.

Comrades in the struggle for peace and social progress value highly the outstanding contribution of the man whose anniversary it is to the cause of detente, security of peoples and to the cohesion of the world's progressive forces.

"We value your devotion to the cause of peace and disarmament and those efforts which you make in that direction. Evidence of this are the constructive proposlas which you have continually put forward on behalf of your country," writes Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

"The Communist Party of Finland unconditionally supports the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. This is a Leninist peace program which shows that peace and socialism are indivisible. This is a constructive and realistic program aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe. This is a sound program which serves the basic interests and the cause of security of all peoples," says a telegram signed by the leaders of the Finnish Communist Party.

In the greetings from the Executive Committee of the board of the Workers Party -- communists of Sweden -- it stresses that the working people of the country honor Leonid Brezhnev not only as an outstanding leader of the CPSU and the whole of the Soviet people, but also as a great internationalist. "Communist construction in the Soviet Union gives strength to and opens up inspiring prospects also for the workers' movement of the capitalist countries," it says in the telegram.

The Communist Party of Malta called Leonid Brezhnev "the most outstanding fighter for peace of our time."

"Your creative activity in strengthening the cohesion of the socialist communist and the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is an example and a model for all communists in the world, who see relations with the Soviet Union and with the CPSU as a criterion of loyalty to the cause of communism and internationalism," the communists of Israel write to Leonid Brezhnev.

The leaders of the communist parties of the FRG, Austria, Cyprus and other countries have sent warm greetings and good wishes to the birthday boy. [yubilyar]

Additional Messages

LD201358 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow 19 Dec TASS -- Congratulatory messages to Leonid Brezhnev upon his 75th birthday continue coming from heads of state and government of foreign countries.

"Relations between the FRG and the USSR considerably developed and strengthened owing to Leonid Brezhnev's efforts," said President of the FRG Karl Carstens. "I believe your contribution to cooperation between both our states in the interests of peace in Europe and all over the world is of great importance for the future, too," he writes.

"Your efforts to the benefit of peace and international security enjoy universal support," says the message signed by Secretary General of the league of Arab States Chedli Klibi.

"In this connection I must pay tribute to the friendly stand you hold with regard to the just cause of the Palestinian people, your support for its struggle to create an independent state in its motherland, the assistance you give to Arab states opposing Israel's continued aggressive actions."

The congratulatory message of President of the Republic of Mali Moussa Traore says that the Mali people and its leaders think highly of Leonid Brezhnev as an outstanding statesman, fighter for the cause of peace, democracy and progress.

The best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev on his birthday, to the CPSU, the Soviet people and the Government of the USSR were expressed in congratulatory messages to Leonid Brezhnev by President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Abdus Sattar, President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand Edralin Marcos, President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Saleh, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn the First and heads of other states.

Iran, Asian Countries

LD191834 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev continues receiving messages of greetings and congratulations from communist workers and other progressive parties of foreign countries on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

At a time when the imperialists are trying to hamper the course of history from capitalism to socialism, since they cannot turn it back, seeking to use all means for the purpose up to a nuclear confrontation, the peoples of the whole world cast their hopeful eyes on the CPSU, on the Soviet Union and personally on its leader Leonid Brezhnev, write the communists of the Philippines. They express confidence that the war-mongers, hegemonists and expanionists will be befittingly rebuffed and find themselves in isolation as a result of putting into life the comprehensive programme of peace, which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Your tireless efforts aimed at preventing a nuclear war, at safeguarding and consolidating world peace and your disinterested support of the revolutionary and liberation movements of peoples linked your name with the most cherished notions of our epoch -- freedom, social justice and universal peace," runs a message to Leonid Brezhnev, which was signed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran Nureddin Kiyanuri. The message stresses that the people of Iran become convinced everyday: Its revolutionary-liberation struggle against the main enemy of the Iranian revolution -- American imperialism -- is being most effectively supported by the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

"The Soviet Union is the decisive factor of ensuring universal peace and international security," stresses a message of greetings from the leader of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin.

Warm congratulations and good wishes to Leonid Brezhnev were received from party leaders and statesmen of Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and other Asian countries.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER SPEECH AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

A comparison of the item entitled "Honecker Speech" which appeared on page L 3 of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the recorded text of Honecker's speech broadcast by East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 18 December reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, line seven to the end of the paragraph the television version reads: We honor the glorious revolutionary work of the supreme representative of the party and of the country of Lenin, with which we are bound firmly forever.

From your youngest...

Penultimate paragraph, line three should read: ... policy of peace, the strengthening of ... [deleting editorial note "words indistinct]

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 2 DEC

PM181729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Nonstaff correspondent V. Stefanovich report on 2 December Latvian CP Central Committee plenum under the general headline "Improving Efficiency"]

[Text] Riga -- The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, pointed out that the republic's national economy is developing confidently and dynamically in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

During the first 10 months the volume of industrial production increased compared with the same period last year, and above-plan output worth R74 million was sold. The entire increase was secured through higher labor productivity. Compared with the average annual procurement in the 10th 5-Year Plan, 37 percent more grain, 24 percent more potatoes, 15 percent more vegetables and 41 percent more fruit and berries were sent to reception centers. The pledges adopted for this year for sales of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other products of arable farming have been fulfilled. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev congratulated the republic's working people on this labor victory.

"The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum arm communists and all working people with a program of concrete action, focus attention on the chief, key questions of national economic development and indicate the most precise ways to achieve high efficiency and all possible intensification of production," A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, who delivered the report, said.

How best to fulfill what is planned? The plenum participants concentrated attention on this above all. They noted the need to commission unutilized reserves everywhere, particularly to resolve the food problem. The chief thing here is a high pace of agricultural production. The working people of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Rizhskiy and other rayons set an example of good, stable work under any weather conditions.

A sharp breakthrough has to be achieved in fodder production. It is time, the plenum participants pointed out, to end the practice whereby certain kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, not concerned about producing their own fodder, seek to make good the fodder shortage with concentrates from state funds.

The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate named the improvement of the economic machinery and of the system of managing agriculture as an important direction in resolving the food problem.

Responsible tasks face industry. A number of enterprises and sectors have accumulated useful experience of introducing new management methods. They include the VEF and alfa production associations, local industry and the woodworking industry. Certain ministries, however, including ministries of union significance, are dragging their feet over implementing the measures planned in this direction.

Strict observance of labor discipline, the reduction of losses of worktime and the lowering of cadre turnover are a major reserve for saving labor resources and improving economic efficiency. Decisive changes for the better have not yet been achieved here. In this connection the Ministries of Motor Transport and Highways, Consumer Services and Agriculture were criticized.

Serious complaints were made against construction workers. It is the duty of the republic's party committees and soviet and economic organs to overcome the laggardness that exists in this important sector.

The steady growth of the economy is the strong material base for the accelerated fulfillment of the party's social program and for the further enhancement of the people's well-being, it was pointed out at the plenum. During the 5-year plan national income in the republic will increase 15 percent, and real per capita incomes will increase 13 percent. Almost 5.5 million square meters of housing will be commissioned.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and working people of Soviet Latvia will do everything to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES FOREIGN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

PM211157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Program of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] As has already been reported the all-union international students scientific conference "The Worldwide Historic Significance of the 26th CPSU Congress" was held in Moscow 8-11 December.

The conference was addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that the conference was an important event in the life of the 90,000-strong international family of people studying in the USSR from 149 countries. It is a portentous fact, he said, that you have chosen on your own initiative study of the materials, decisions and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress as the theme of the conference. We Soviet people see this as a graphic manifestation of the profound interest in studying experience of the struggle of our party and the Soviet people and the problems which the land of the soviets is resolving at the stage of developed socialism.

For us Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people the 26th CPSU Congress is a truly historic event. It adopted a long-term program for Soviet society's further movement along the road to communism. The congress examined the urgent tasks of the developed socialist society in our country in indissoluble connection with the struggle for peace and detente and with the strengthening of the positions of all forces struggling for mankind's better future. People with progressive views both in our country and throughout the world note the tremendous significance of the CPSU Central Committee report which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, delivered at the congress.

During your stay in the Soviet Union you have all been afforded an opportunity to familiarize yourselves with various aspects of life in our country, with the party's practical activity and with the thoughts and cares of the Soviet people.

We believe that real knowledge of our reality will help you to orient yourselves correctly in the world situation, actively counter the hostile campaigns of imperialist propaganda and convey to your compatriots the truth about the Soviet country, about our people and about real socialism.

In our time it is impossible to understand, still less resolve a single serious international and social problem without taking accurately and fully into account the role and influence of real socialism. This applies, above all, to questions of war and peace, in resolving which its role is paramount. The successes of socialist and communist building make it possible to demonstrate socialism's advantages increasingly widely and give a boost to the working people's struggle for their right and interests.

At the same time as the capitalist system is experiencing a grave crisis in the economic, political, social, ideological, cultural and moral spheres, socialism is demonstrating to the world its vital strength and creative potential.

Socialism has revealed very clearly its ability to resolve the problems of overcoming economic backwardness and creating a modern industrial civilization even in countries which quite recently were devoid of elementary scientific and technical achievements. In a short space of time the socialist community has become the planet's most powerful and dynamic industrial center.

In resolving the tasks of the scientific and technical revolution and of the transition to the intensive type of management, real socialism surmounts the difficulties which arise. And an active search is going on now for their correct, optimum solution. This was discussed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in November and in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Capitalism resolves the task of intensifying production by stepping up exploitation, straining the nerves of those employed in production, throwing millions upon millions out onto the street and mercilessly robbing the peoples of the former colonial periphery. This path is fundamentally unacceptable to us. We advocate combining economic growth and the development of productive forces with the enhancement of the entire people's material well-being and spiritual wealth. Socialism is capable of resolving this task by relying on the advantages of the socialist method of production and combining them with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The socialist countries' historic achievements are a hymn to socialism, to the heroic labor of the peoples who have thrown off the yoke of exploitation and built a free, just society which has opened up scope for the creative energy of the masses.

It is important to emphasize that large-scale tasks of social development and of raising the people's living standards are already being successfully resolved in the USSR and the other socialist community countries at the present level of labor productivity. The population's real incomes are growing. Housing construction is being conducted on a large scale, and its quality is being improved. Free medical services and universal free education are being extended and improved. Special concern is shown for the rising generation.

Socialist society is a society of broad, real, effective democracy. Soviet laws not only proclaim but also ensure citizens' rights which do not and cannot exist in a single capitalist state. Whereas democracy in a bourgeois society is curtailed and of a limited, formal nature and whereas the working class wins its rights and freedoms only in the struggle against the existing system, our democracy is real, full democracy, and our very system serves as its guarantee.

Our socialist democracy constitutionally grants the working people broad political and social freedoms. You have gotten to know simple truths for yourselves, but truths filled with profound substance: In the land of the soviets there is no racial or national discrimination, discord or enmity, and we have no unemployment, inflation or other incurable vices of capitalism. Here it is an important natural law of our society, recorded in the Constitution, that democracy is further enriched and citizens' rights and freedoms are broadened as society develops.

At the present stage of development of socialist society the further enhancement of the masses' consciousness and sociopolitical activeness assumes special significance. Our party constantly devotes attention to this.

Last month was marked by major events in the life of our party and country: A CPSU Central Committee plenum and a USSR Supreme Soviet session were held, and new chapters of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memoirs were published.

Leonid Ilich's new book is a moving narration of the life and destiny of an outstanding politician of our time, who has traveled the path from plant fitter to head of state, from rank-and-file communist to general secretary of the party's Central Committee. In this book the biography of one man blends with the history of an eopch, the biography of a generation.

The educational significance of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new book is tremendous. "Reminiscences" once again calls passionately for efforts to be augmented in the struggle to strengthened peace and to develop good relations and cooperation among the peoples.

The successes of our country and the other socialist countries in the spheres of the economy, culture and social relations and their consistent struggle for peace make real socialism a factor exerting a tremendous positive influence on the rest of the world and contribute to the successful advance of the cause of social and national liberation.

The world situation has been developing in a complex and contradictory manner in recent years. With the new U.S. administration's accession to power the forces of reaction and aggression mounted an overt campaign against the forces of peace and democracy and the entire liberation movement. We are essentially dealing with a global strategy which is profoundly reactionary and opposed to the objective course of world development. The United States has chosen to gamble on force, on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries as the chief means of implementing that strategy.

U.S. imperialism responds to our desire to reduce the intensity of international tension by building up its military might. Today everyone can see that Washington is using the buildup of military strength as a tool for military provocations, for armed raids and other pressure on other countries, for a counteroffensive against the national liberation movement. In Asia, Africa and Latin America imperialism has once again put "strong-arm methods" to work, having proclaimed vast regions of the world "a sphere of U.S. vital interests."

Washington evidently believes that everyone in the world must obey it. But this will not happen. No American president, no Pentagon, no NATO is capable of halting the objective process of the world's revolutionary transformation -- a process which is gaining ever increasing strength. The times of the war demons' impunity in playing with the peoples' destinies, the times of the impunity of those who are to blame for annihilating millions upon millions of people in the flames of war have forever sunk into oblivion.

The USSR has repeatedly declared to the whole world at the highest and most authoritative level -- in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and in other official documents: The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority and does not need it. But it will not allow the military-strategic balance to be upset -- which would threaten not only its own security but also world peace.

The 26th CPSU Congress put forward the peace program for the eighties to counterbalance imperialism's stand. It defined the following three main directions of our activity aimed at preventing war.

First: to quell existing hotbeds of military conflicts and create reliable political guarantees that new dangerously explosive crises will not arise.

Second: to make real progress in limiting the arms race and subsequently reduce arms, primarily nuclear arms.

Third: to resume and deepen the political dialogue and impart a constructive nature of it. In particular, we advocate meetings between representatives of the USSR and the United States.

Our program for strengthening peace has been constantly enriched in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches since the congress and during talks with prominent Western politicians. A special role in this plane belongs to L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. L.I. Brezhnev's words that the very idea of a new war, particularly a nuclear war, strikes the peoples as criminal resounded as evidence of an acute sense of responsibility for the fate of world peace.

As the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG pointed out, the proposals which he advanced at the talks in Bonn are "a program for the curtailment of nuclear arms in Europe....

"The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is a question not only of the continent's future and of the destinies of the hundreds of millions of people who inhabit it. It is also a question of the destiny of world peace. The Soviet Union favors seeking a solution at the negotiating table such that no one's security is infringed and the level of military confrontation in Europe is lowered."

The question of war and peace has been made the center of attention of the broadest world public circles. In West Europe and, in recent months, also in the United States and a number of other countries the antiwar movement has attained unprecedented scope. In the struggle against the antiwar movement aggressive circles employ all sorts of measures: propaganda, political and administrative measures. But the peoples' interests and the interests of preserving peace demand the further development of the antiwar movement. For no one has rescinded the giant U.S. military programs or Reagan's decision to produce neutron weapons. No one has renounced the statements that peace is not the most important thing and that a "limited" war is possible in Europe. And this must be said over and over again to the broad masses.

The CPSU and the Soviet state attach paramount significance to the development of peaceful, fruitful cooperation among the peoples in all spheres. Among them an important place belongs to such a form of cooperation as exchanges in the sphere of education and the training of specialists. Despite all the difficulties that our people have encountered, we have shared disinterestedly and in all sincerity all that we could with the working people of other countries. At the end of the current academic year the number of young people from foreign countries who have received education or enhanced its level in the USSR will reach almost one-fourth of a million.

The overwhelming majority of graduates of Soviet educational institutions have proved themselves as highly skilled specialists and active fighters for social progress in their own countries. We seek to ensure that the specialists trained in our country become loyal fighters for democracy, national independence and social progress.

In conclusion B.N. Ponomarev wished the conference participants further successes in their studies and in their subsequent work in their homelands for the good of their own peoples.

PLANNED JANUARY ISSUE OF YIDDISH JOURNAL NOTED

LD180042 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Creative Plans of SOVETISH GEIMLAND" -- TASS headline; by TASS correspondent Yuriy Silinsh -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- New Year preparations, usually associated with pleasant surprises, have been completed at the editorial office of the magazine SOVETISH GEIMLAND (SOVIET HOMELAND). Aron Vergelis, editor-in-chief of the Yiddish-language literary monthly, looking through the fresh proofs of the January issue, was satisfied. The issue is opened by letters of permanent readers who have subscribed to this popular periodical in the Soviet Union for twenty years.

"Soviet Jewish literature pays much attention to the genre of essay and documental reportage," Vergelis explains. "Analysis of our mail showed that the reader has actively joined in the collective searches of essayists. One can study geography from the addresses of our authors," the chief editor said, leafing through the magazine.

Readers from Novosibirsk and Moscow, Novgorod and Birobidzhan, Sevastopol and Kharkov raise social and economic problems of socialist society. They also touch upon demographic perculiarities of the Jewish population. Essays by Kima Greidina, Haim Melamud and Zisia Veitsman -- professional writers who visited the virgin lands, BAM construction project and Tyumen's oil fields -- are devoted to the large-scale constructive work by Soviet peoples.

More than a hundred Yiddish writing poets, playwrights, critics, publicists and writers constantly appear in SOVETISH GEIMLAND. Aron Vergelis recalled that his magazine published in the past years works by more than fifty Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Belorussian, Latvian and Georgian writers. The editorial board will prepare a special issue for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union to be observed in 1982. The issue will publish Yiddish translations of works by Ukranian, Russian and Modavian writers and poets.

The magazine will start publication of Leonid Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" in the new year. Translation work has already been completed.

"As true internationalists," Vergelis said, "we are always opposed to the ideology of Zionism by exposing the lies and slander about the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. The May issue of the magazine will be fully devoted to solidarity with the struggling people of Palestine. Prose and poems by Palestinian and Arab writers have already been prepared for printing."

The readership of the magazine is constantly growing. SOVETISH GEIMLAND is read in 25 countries. Progressive American author Moses Gitsis will have his work published in the magazine next year. Works by writers from Bulgaria, Syria and Argentina are being prepared for translation.

"Inviolable links between Jewish literature and the art of writers of all the peoples in the Soviet Union are a guarantor of its constant development," Aron Vergelis concluded.

SOVIET DISSIDENT ORLOV SENTENCED FOR STRIKE

NC211046 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Yuriy Orlov, currently in a detention camp, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having participated in a strike with 20 inmates, his wife reported today.

Irina Orlova said she was concerned for her husband's health. She said he was in a cell measuring three meters by 1 meter 20 (9.8 feet by 3.9 feet), and had lost his visitor privileges.

He may not see his family and his mail is strictly censored, she added.

Mr Orlov struck to protest the presence of a KGB (Soviet security police) agent among the detainees in the camp, Mrs Orlova said. All the others who joined the strike were punished.

Mr Orlov, a physicist who in 1976 founded a group to monitor application of the 1975 Helsinki agreements, was sentenced in May 1978 to seven years in a strict labor camp and five years of detention in a penal camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

PRAVDA REVIEWS NOVEMBER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

FM211651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Socialist Competition Diary": "Completing the Year"]

[Text] The first year of our 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. Soviet people are working with great energy, seeking to use every opportunity to implement what has been planned. Responding to the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum call to focus attention on the successful completion of this year's targets, production innovators, leading teams and the best enterprises are fulfilling their plans ahead of schedule, achieving a marked increase in labor productivity and saving more material resources, fuel and electricity.

The working month of November was marked by remarkable accomplishments like the full commissioning of the main section of the Baykal-Amur railroad -- the Lena-Kunerma line -- and the completion of the construction of large-scale capacities at the Tiraspol cotton production association and the Ungeny carpet factory in Moldavia, the commissioning of the third section of the Murarek gas processing plant in Uzbekistan and many others. Cordially congratulating the leading collectives on their successes, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev highly assessed their selfless labor and their use of progressive technology and effective forms of socialist competition.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration recently summed up the results of the work of the country's industry since the beginning of the year. The 11-month plan for the overall volume of industrial output was fulfilled 100.5 percent. Compared with the same period last year the volume of industrial production increased 3.4 percent. Labor productivity growth was 2.7 percent.

The best results in fulfilling the targets were achieved by the labor collectives of the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building and the fish industry. A considerable quantity of gas was extracted and a lot of instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production and a great deal of confectionery and other commodities were produced above plan.

At the same time individual sectors are failing to cope with state targets. For instance, the enterprises of the coal, timber, pulp and paper and wood working industries, ferrous metallurgy and the construction materials industry are lagging behind. There has been a considerable shortfall in coke, rolled ferrous metal and timber.

Production stoppages are frequently linked with shortcomings in the activity of subcontractors. Supply breakdowns, even short ones, can, as is well known, disorganize the work of hundreds of people.

The main way of overcoming the lag is exacting analysis and all-round use of internal reserves.

Recently, for instance, the news sped around the country that Hero of Socialist Labor M. Chikha's team from the Rostovugol association's Mayskaya mine had fulfilled its pledges, extracting its millionth ton of coal since the beginning of the year. Neither rock slides nor the thinness of the seam nor the considerable level of changeover in the collective -- nothing prevented the miners from attaining their projected goal. The team's example shows again that success does not come to leading workers under "hothouse" conditions by any means. It is all to do with their responsibility and organization.

The country's labor collectives are now fully determined not only to complete the year's targets in a shock manner but also to create preconditions for successful work in 1982. The communists are called on to head this patriotic movement.

The collectives of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the enterprises and organizations serving them are summing up the results of the agricultural year and outlining new frontiers. There many are comprehensively studying and adopting the experience of the leaders who achieve good results in good or bad weather. Kazakhstan's field and farmstead workers are setting an example. The republic's farms have poured over 15.7 million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries. The plan has been overfulfilled for the sale of rice, corn, sugar beet, cotton, vegetables, grapes and other crops to the state. By comparison with last year more stockraising produce of every type has been proceed.

Overcoming the weather difficulties, the arable farmers of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Tadzhikistan, the Kuban, the Don, Stavropol, Leningradskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts and a number of other RSFSR oblasts have made a substantial contribution to the all-union harvest. As always the Uzbekistan cotton growers kept their word, delivering over 6 million tons of "white gold" to the procurement centers -- 169,000 tons more than the plan.

Something else must also be considered: Successes in the past season were achieved where equipment was used efficiently. And this is determined by the promptness and quality of its preparation. Following the example of the farm and enterprises collectives under the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture in Lithuania, Latvia and Tataria and Khersonskaya and Namanganskaya Oblasts, all-union competition is expanding among repair workers. And the rates at which tractors, trucks, trailers, plows, sowing machinery and other machinery are being repaired throughout the country as a whole are more rapid than last year.

Good news is coming in from many places. The machine operators of the Mayak Kommunizma Kolkhoz, Luninetskiy Rayon, Brestskaya Oblast, were the first in Belorussia to make ready all sowing and harvesting units. The Belorussian farms have decided to repair sowing equipment by 1 January -- a month earlier than usual -- and are keeping precisely to their schedule now. However, matters are not succeeding everywhere. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moldavia and Georgia are behind last year's rates for the repair of tractors, particularly K-700 and T-150 tractors, plows, sowing machines and other mechanisms. Almost 1,500 pump units [nasosno-silevyye agregaty] are unrepaired at the Turkmen irrigation systems. The workshops' uninterrupted operation largely depends on their timely provision with spare parts. Unfortunately some enterprises are letting their partners down. Thus the Novosibirsk Sibselmash plant is failing to meet delivery targets for important components for cultivating and sowing machines.

The unsettled weather -- frosts and thaws, icy ground and impassaible roads -- have added to the farmstead workers' concerns in December. Over the 11 months the majority of the union republics procured more livestock and poultry than last year. At the same time milk purchases have dropped off in many regions of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia. Thus, as of 1 December the farms of Kirovskaya Oblast had fulfilled the year's plan for the sale of milk to the state by only 73 percent.

Carrying out the wintering of livestock in an organized way, without losses means creating a reliable basis for fulfilling the plans and pledges for this year and next.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS 15-19 DEC

LD200300 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15-19 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 December

The Altayskiy Kray party organization plenum was held today. It discussed results of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. Next year Altayskiy farmers plan to sell the state at least 3.5 million tons of grain. (1330 GMT)

16 December

Snow retention work was carried out on the first 1 million hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. (0304 GMT)

17 December

Preparation of seeds for spring sowing was completed. Inspectors report that more than 90 percent of prepared pea and soya seed is of the highest grade. (1430 GMT)

18 December

Results of work on testing and breeding improved crop seeds adapted to local conditions will be summed up at an agronomic conference in Kurganskaya today. A good harvest was obtained in Kurganskaya Oblast. A new variety of wheat Zadralskiy (?Pyesiy) did very well. Another variety called Vera will be widely used next year. Another variety being tested is knwon as Kurganskaya (?Odessa). (0300 GMT)

19 December

Farms in Uzbekistan completed the winter sowing of rye for grain. The area allocated this year is twice that of last year. (0000 GMT)

EARLY DECEMBER WEATHER IN FARMING AREAS REVIEWED

PM171621 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of December most of the USSR's European territory had warmer weather than usual for the time of year. The average air temperature in most regions was 3-8 degrees above normal. It was only near normal in the Western regions of the Ukraine and in Belorussia, the Baltic region and Pskovskaya Oblast.

There were thaws during the daylight hours in most regions. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, most of the Central - Chernozem Region, the lower Volga and Rostovskaya Oblast on some days the maximum temperature reached 6-12 degrees, and in the Crimea and the North Caucasus it reached 14-17 degrees. Over most of the territory there was 11-30 mm of precipitation over 4-8 days, with 31-35 mm in some regions.

The soil froze nearly everywhere to no great depth (10-20 cm). Only in Orenburgskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts, and in the Bashkirskaya ASSR, did it freeze to 40-65 cm. In Krymskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts and the North Caucasus winter grain crops showed weak vegetation in the last 10 days. In the remaining regions of the European part of the USSR they were in a state of winter dormance. North of the line linking Brest, Chernigov, Kaluga, Jursk, Lipetsk, Saransk, Penza, Saratov, Kuybyshev, Orenburg and Uralsk winter crops were under a snow cover.

In the transcaucasion republics it became warmer. The average air temperature in most regions here was 2-4 degrees above normal.

In the agricultural regions of western Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan it became considerably milder. The average temperature over the 10-day period was 2-6 degrees above normal in western Siberia and near normal in the northern half of Kazakhstan. In western Siberia winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormance under a snow cover 15-20 cm deep.

In East Siberia and the Far East it became considerably milder. The average temperature over the 10-day period was 4-10 degrees above normal in most regions.

Mainly dry, warm weather prevailed in the central Asian republics, with a daytime temperature of 12-20 degrees. The nighttime temperature fell to minus 10 degrees.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS CPSU'S AGRARIAN POLICY

PM211111 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Dec 81 pp 2-3

[Candidates of Economic Sciences I. Gorlanov and N. Kopanev article: "Following a Course of Intensification: the CPSU's Agrarian Policy -- in Action"]

[Excerpt] At present goods originating in agriculture account for about three-fourths of the entire people's consumption fund and 97 percent of food products. The sector creates more than 28 percent of the country's national income. It is clear from this that both society as a whole and each Soviet person have a vital interest in the successful, stable development of agriculture.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 13 percent. In 1985 its value will reach R147.1 billion -- nearly R26 billion more than in 1980. Average annual grain production is to increase by 35 million tons, and meat production by 2 million tons. There will be a substantial increase in the production of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and other products. And all this increase must be secured on the basis of intensive factors and increased labor productivity.

For the whole range of agricultural operations nearly R190 billion of capital investments are allocated, which will amount to more than 27 percent of the total volume of such investments in the national economy. The farmers will receive considerably more machinery, mineral fertilizers and other chemical agents than in the last 5-year plan and the total area of improved land will reach 36.3 million hectares -- including 20.8 million hectares of irrigated land. Substantial investments are planned in production, housing and socio-cultural construction and road building in the countryside, and also in the implementation of measures to preserve output. It is a question of ensuring that these substantial resources are distributed skillfully and used to the greatest advantage.

Our state will continue to allocate major financial and material resources to the countryside and to transfer the sector onto an industrial footing. But the center of gravity -- and this is the distinctive feature of agrarian policy in the eighties -- is now being shifted to the return on capital investments and increased agricultural productivity.

The party has proclaimed the slogan: "The economy must be economical." This places great responsibility on every Soviet person, wherever he works. Translated into the language of practical deeds, this slogan's demands for workers in the agrarian sector mean, above all, working highly productively in every sector and fighting for the efficient utilization of every hectare of land, every machine, every quintal of fodder, fertilizers and other means of production.

And, on this basis, increasing the productivity of the fields and livestock units, steadily reducing the prime cost of output and making kolkhozes and sovkhozes more profitable. In a word, ensuring that the results of production grow more rapidly than expenditure and that relatively small resources achieve much.

Scientific and technical progress is now a most important factor for increasing production efficiency. Soviet scientists have done much to accelerate it and to increase the efficiency of agricultural production. Rural workers have been given thousands of new, highly productive varieties and hybrids of various agricultural crops, new breeds of livestock and poultry, improved means of mechanizing labor and progressive techniques and methods of organizing production. All this makes it possible to considerably increase the return on expenditure. Take, for instance, the selection of grain crops. The cultivation of new varieties created in recent years enables the country to produce an extra 7-8 million tons of grain a year. Just four varieties of winter wheat, created under the leadership of Academician V.N. Remeslo (Mironovskaya-808, Ilichevka, Mironovskaya Yubileynaya and Mironovskaya-264), have been worth R1,736 million to the economy in 15 years of cultivation. For every ruble spent on creating them, R3,580 has been obtained.

Scientists' creative thinking has helped resolve many important problems in arable farming and livestock raising, the mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of production in the fields and livestock units and land reclamation, and has also helped speed up the countryside's economic and social development.

Much has been done, but today what practice needs is not individual scientific achievements, however brilliant, but a guaranteed high scientific and technical level in production in general and its elevation to the front line of progress. In this connection particular significance is now attached to more extensive cooperation in the efforts of the collectives of research, design, experimental and other institutions for the elaboration and introduction into farming practice of methods of comprehensively utilizing natural, biological, technical, economic, organizational and social factors promoting the intensification of arable farming and livestock raising in order to rapidly increase the return on expenditure.

In creating the conditions for accelerated scientific and technical progress and increased efficiency of social production the party attaches particular significance to the elaboration and implementation of targeted comprehensive programs for the resolution of economic and social tasks, both at an all-union level and at regional, sector and local levels. In addition to the food program, they include the program for the development of the production of new consumer goods, the program for the comprehensive development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone and in Siberia and a number of others.

Agriculture is the most extensive sphere of human activity and its workshops are located under the open sky. Agricultural production is therefore directly dependent on diverse natural factors. Moreover it is essential to take account of the fact that unlike the United States and West European countries, we have to carry out agricultural production in more difficult climatic conditions and in territories most of which experience insufficient heat and humidity. Nearly two-thirds of our arable land is in zones of insufficient humidity.

Many years of experience show that we have unfavorable weather for agriculture almost 1 year in every 2. Therefore, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, work in agriculture must be more skillfully adapted to adverse climatic conditions. This presupposes stricter regional specialization, the introduction of crops and agricultural techniques which ensure good yields when there is too little or too much moisture and the efficient utilization of land, particularly reclaimed land, fertilizers, technical resources and other means of productions.

Thus it is a question of using natural and biological factors more fully, alongside material and technical factors. The production capacities now available on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the rich arsenal of scientific and technical resources make it possible to make much fuller use than ever before of the productive potential of agricultural plants and animals and even to considerably extend their "biological limits." And as is known, it is the level of productive utilization of land, plants and animals which determines the end results of agricultural labor.

Modern practice is rich in examples indicating that even with the present level of material and technical provision it is possible to achieve very high productivity in arable farming and livestock raising. Not only individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but whole rayons and oblasts consistently obtain 30-40 quintal yields of grain and steadily increase thier output of other products. An example of good, stable work, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, is set by the working people of Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Georgia and Lithuania, and also Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban, Rostovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR. The weather was not kind to them either, but even this year they obtained a good harvest and fulfilled with honor their targets for the sale of grain, cotton and other products to the state.

We have often had occasion to meet with leaders and specialists from leading farms. As a rule, when asked what is the main, decisive basis of their success, they reply -- work with the land, constant concern for increasing its fertility. That is true. Take, for instance, Domodedovskiy Rayon in Moskovakaya Oblast. Here the soils are soddy podzolic and loamy, with low natural fertility. Nonetheless as a result of persistent, planned work on every farm to stockpile and make rational use of organic and mineral fertilizers, in the last 10 years the rayon as a whole has increased the average yield of agricultural crops (in terms of fodder units) from 28.3 quintals for each hectare of the sowing area to 44.6 quintals. This has enabled the rayon to successfully develop livestock raising -- the leading sector of its economy. With a relatively high density of cattle (almost 100 per 100 hectares), they obtain an average of 3,800-3,900 kg of milk per cow per year, or 1,450 quintals for every 100 hectares of agricultural land.

The epxerience of leading farms and rayons shows that unremitting concern for increasing the fertility of the fields and other agrucultural land and highly productive utilization of them is the main factor on the basis of which it is possible to sharply increase the labor productivity of farmers stockmen; substantially improve the efficiency of all sectors of agriculture and reduce and even eliminate the negative effect of unfavorable weather, climatic and other factors.

Unfortunately, by no means all farms are yet using modern production techniques in the fields and livestock units or making efficient use of machines, fertilizers and the achievements of science and leading practice. Yet in principle much of what is done on leading farms is accessible to every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. To this end it is necessary for their leaders and specialists, first and foremost, to display will and persistance in mastering leading methods and techniques and to teach all machine operators and other workers to apply them correctly. They must be applied over the full range. But in practice cases are often met with which indicate that an uncomprehensive approach and a lack of coordination in implementing measures negates the return even on methods which are highly effective in principle. For instance, the effect of applying fertilizers is often reduced because of the high density of weeds in the fields or because they are applied without taking account of the soil's properties, its moisture content or the quality of tilling.

Or take the question of the "load" on fields. In order to increase the intensiveness of the utilization of each hectare of land, great significance, as is known, is attached not only to the structure of the sowings but also their density, the cultivation of catch crops and stubble-sown crops and the elimination of obvious and concealed flaws in the tilling of the soil and in the sowing.

At present much work is in progress in the republics, krays and oblasts to create and introduce scientifically substantiated zonal and microzonal systems of agriculture in relations to specific soil, climatic and economic conditions. In essence these systems are intended to be models for efficient land management at the level in question -- the level of the kolkhoz, sovkhoz, rayon, oblast, kray or republic -- and to ensure a steady increase in the production of output and the economical expenditure of manpower and material resources. The introduction of such systems into broad practice will undoubtedly bring our agriculture up to a higher scientific and technical standard.

In order to progress from the level of development already achieved in the agrarian sector of our economy, to scale new heights and to make the most effective use of all the basic resources -- land, power, technical resources, and manpower -- the party is adopting energetic measures to improve such important economic levers as planning, price fixing, the strengthening of autonomous financing and the organized, economic regulation of ties between the sectors which make up the agroindustrial complex.

On Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's initiative, a food program is being elaborated, which is intended to unite people's efforts both in agriculture and in the sectors of industry which serve it and in the systems for the procurement, storage, processing and transportation of and trade in agricultural output in order to achieve a unified final goal -- to supply the country's food requirements. It is above all a question of creating conditions which will more actively stimulate growth and increased intensiveness in production and make people work not toward interim indicators, but toward a high end result.

Much work lies ahead in this direction. The point is that today the management of agricultural production -- the main sphere of the agroindustrial complex -- is dispersed through many services and departments, various trusts, planning institutes ["promy"], associations and other new formations. As a result resources are scattered and capital investments are poured away "drop by drop." Some planning institutes and associations are in a hurry to eliminate sectors in farms under their jurisdiction which do not accord with their specialization. All this has become a serious impediment to the comprehensive economic and social development of the countryside.

The organizational separation of numerous services and associations has given rise to the situation where their economic interests largely fail to coincide with the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- the main producers of output. Today the party poses with great urgency the question of putting an end to the situation where many kolkhozes and sovkhozes suffer losses while the organizations servicing them receive profits and bonuses. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz, where the grain, vegetables and fruit are actually grown and the meat and milk produced, must decide for themselves how to use each hectare and when to start particular operations. All the other components must serve the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and ensure increased production and cheaper products.

It is also a question of improving management locally, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at rayon level. In recent years some experience has been accumulated here. For instance, there is the experience of the organization of rayon agroindustrial associations. Such associations are operating successfully in the Estonian, Latvian and Georgian Union Republics. The rayon agroindustrial associations include kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement, supply, processing and service enterprises and organizations. Their activity is coordinated by a single organ -- the associations council, which has economic and administrative functions. The experience of rayon agroindustrial associations shows that the activity of the subunits belonging to them is more closely linked with end results -- the production of output -- and that losses are perceptibly reduced, labor and resources are saved and a comprehensive approach to the economic and social development of every farm and enterprise and of the rayon as a whole is ensured.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS VEGETABLE SUPPLY NETWORK

PM211103 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "By Way of Discussion" a 3,200-word article by IZVESTIYA economic observer V. Romanyuk entitled "Fresh Vegetables and Fruit: How to Ensure Their Uninterrupted Delivery to the City Folk's Tables." The article points out that "in the country as a whole, according to the USSR Gosplan's estimates, losses of potatoes and vegetables during procurement, storage and transportation to the consumer amount to 15-20 percent of gross production," and it goes on to claim that "calculations show that it would be more profitable to store 70 percent of the harvested potatoes, vegetables and fruit where they are produced, and 30 percent where they are to be consumed." If more produce were stored near to where it is produced and delivered to the cities as and when it is needed, this would obviate the need for bulk transportation during the few months of harvesting and give farms and procurement organizations more time to sort out substandard produce for local processing and to clean off earth, which sometimes amounts to 20-30 percent of the produce being transported (totaling tens of thousands of tons of fertile soil). The article goes on to emphasize the need to produce more refrigerated trucks and containerized means of transport for fruit and vegetables and to construct more storage facilities in the countryside. The city warehouses, which would then not be needed in such large numbers for storing fruit and vegetables, should be reorganized, for example, to process potatoes into semifinished foodstuffs and convenience foods or to produce dried and quick-frozen vegetables.

IZVESTIYA ON MINERAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

PM181517 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word article by economic observer V. Romanyuk under the headline "Construction Sites Working for the Harvest: Accelerating the Tempo of Installation of Enterprises for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers." Having listed mineral fertilizer production facilities whose construction is nearing completion and where forces are concentrated, Romanyuk complains that "at a whole series of enterprises where large-scale forces are concentrated, production is only about 50 percent of the norm per worker. The reasons: poor preparation of production, violation of manufacturing procedures and work continuity, and the mass of undone work to which we have to return time and again."

Romayuk goes on to describe conversations with Yu. Mavlyaviyev, chief of the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers Production Section; A.V. Lomov, Kazakh SSR Minister of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises; and L. Bakshtanskiy, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Administration for Special Plant Construction, who confirm that priority construction sites are far from completion. Complaining that "many high-ranking department leaders," while paying lipservice to the need to develop the mineral fertilizers industry, are in fact "standing aloof," Romanyuk notes that even at enterprises where construction work is on schedule, housing and other facilities are lacking and goes on to instance delays in the construction of the Yefremov chemical plant, Tulskaya Oblast, which are causing a shortage of sulfuric acid and thus holding back the production of phosphoric fertilizers, noting that at the present rate phosphoric fertilizer production capacities will be used by no more than 87-88 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. Finally Romanyuk reproduces a table showing the plan fulfillment figures for construction work as a whole, and the construction of mineral fertilizer enterprises in particular, by various construction ministries to prove that these ministries regard the latter type of construction as "secondary." He quotes I. Barskiy, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan Chemical Industry Section, who comments: "While over the 8th and 9th 5-Year Plans the targets for these construction sites were successfully fulfilled and agriculture received sufficient fertilizers, in the 10th 5-Year Plan the situation deteriorated. As a result in 1980 there was a shortfall of 40 million tons of fertilizers!"

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1330 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD211414 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec, TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth, the "Cosmos-1330", was launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus designed to carry on space research.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 90 mintues, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 403 km, minimum distance -- 177 km. The orbital inclination is 70.4 degrees.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

BOOK ON SOVIET NUCLEAR ENERGETICS REVIEWED

PM211121 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 December carries on page 3 a 900-word book review by A. Pokrovskiy entitled "The Nuclear Power Industry's Progress." Published under the "Bookshelf" rubric, the review deals with a book by A.M. Petrosyants entitled "The Nuclear Power Industry" ("Yadernaya Energetika") and published by Nauka in the "science and technical progress series."

Pokrovskiy says that the book contains information on various aspects of nuclear power in the USSR and highlights the section of the book on the potential dangers of nuclear power stations. He quotes a 150-word passage from the book stressing the care taken to make the power stations safe. Pokrovskiy adds that "expenditure in the nuclear power industry on environmental conservation is considerably more effective" than in the thermal power industry. This justifies the development of the nuclear power industry both economically and ecologically, the reviewer says. Pokrovskiy concludes by describing development prospects in the field in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

PRAVDA VIEWS COOPERATION AMONG SCIENCES

PM171623 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December publishes on pages 2-3 under the rubric "Questions of Theory" a 3,300-word article by Acad B. Kedrov and Candidates of Philosophical Sciences P. Smirnov and B. Yudin entitled "On the Interdependence of the Sciences." The article discusses the need to ensure more effective cooperation among the social, natural and technical sciences and to improve the link between science and production and everday practice. It then proceeds to note the advisability of greater contacts among scientists in different disciplines and among different educational and research establishments and the need for greater cooperation on an international level.